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RESOLUTIONS OF FLN CONGRESS REPORTED

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 25-30 Jun, 1, 2 Jul 80

[Report on the extraordinary congress of the FLN: "For a Better Life"]

[25 Jun 80, p 3]

[Text] The "balance sheet " resolution emphasizes the following: evaluation is an effective method for the achievement of overall balanced development.

Following the publication of the concise version of "balance sheet" resolution in yesterday's edition, following is the translation of the full text of the resolution.

1. Introduction

In accordance with the resolutions of the Fourth FLN [National Liberation Front] Party Congress, which called for evaluating the balance sheet of national development, the extraordinary FLN Party Congress, which met between 15 and 19 June 1980, asserted that the evaluation of the balance sheet of the economic, social, and cultural process between 1967 and 1978, covered by our country, is a requirement dictated by the nature of the historical stage reached by the Algerian Revolution and the sacrifices made by the Algerian people through their struggles for regaining their independence in the broad meaning of the term and in depth, which determines the success of any effort to be made in the future and the consolidation of the basic options of the Algerian Revolution.

Therefore, this evaluation is a dynamic and sustained action which must be linked to the overall process of the revolution in all its economic, social, and cultural aspects. The imperative need for this action becomes the more necessary should we examine, on a retrospective basis, the major targets established by the Algerian revolution for the overall development process and the multiple tasks we undertook with the beginning of the last decade: These were great and diversified tasks. Each one was a priority and involved the clashing of ambitions for the sake of perfecting and improving, despite the weaknesses and insufficient

means and capabilities and despite a hostile international environment which was at the origin of many problems faced by our country in the course of the time for which we are drawing this balance.

The evaluation of the stages crossed on the level of national development and the knowledge of the targets it contained in the various areas aim at strengthening socialist development and economic, social, and cultural independence.

Such a periodical evaluation, based on objectivity, rationality, and democracy will enable the revolution to master its plans and redress distortions in the balance on which rests the development process, and single out the strong and weak points. This will make it possible to enrich the acquired experience and intensify its revolutionary and truly national dimensions, in accordance with the principles of the National Charter and the resolutions of the Fourth FLN Congress.

The balance drawn for the past development stage, despite difficulties encountered in its implementation and the unavailability of all necessary qualitative and quantitative statistical data, nevertheless made it possible to emphasize some realities which showed the positive and negative aspects recorded in the course of the development.

This action enabled, for the first time, party members and cadres, state institutions, mass organizations, and trade unions to engage in massive and effective participation in the discussion and enrichment of the balance projects and the plan on the basis of high political awareness.

Our economic and social development strategy, as defined by the National Charter, was the framework within which this balance sheet was entered. The purpose of this strategy is the implementation of the following basic objectives:

1. Strengthen political and national independence;
2. Establish a socialist society free from the exploitation of man by man;
3. The development of man, insuring him conditions for the blossoming of his personality.

However, the implementation of this strategy calls for the concentration and mobilization of potentials and means, essentially the following:

- a) The recovery of the national wealth and the assumption by the state of command levers in the national economy;
- b) The development of a powerful public sector in all strategic areas of the national economy, and the socialization of productive capital;

The unified management of the process of economic, social, and cultural development, through the adoption of planning, scientific in concept, democratic in its elaboration, and imperative in its implementation.

The evaluation of the preceding stage made by the party congress, therefore, is not a separate operation from the general effort agreed upon by the country under the leadership of the FLN Party with a view to concretizing the fundamental options in the political, economical, social, and cultural fields. However, it is an aspect of the overall strategy earmarked by the revolution for the sake of safeguarding and strengthening national independence.

This is a global strategy which has defined the essential foundations in the development of a socialist society within the broad framework of a revolution which is not protected from the maneuvers and struggles which any revolution must face if it pursues a policy contrary to the interests of colonialism, imperialism, and world capitalism in all areas. During that period Algeria plunged simultaneously into two battles: that of facing internal development problems, and defending the basic positions of the Algerian Revolution and the vital interests, on the external level.

These two battles yielded evident results in the course of the development process during that period, thanks to its positive aspects. The challenges which the Algerian Revolution faced both internally, against the reaction and antisocialist forces and natural obstacles, as well as on the external level, against imperialism and its lackeys in the area, have had some negative effects on the sum total of national activities. That is why it is necessary to carry out the important operation which consists of undertaking an evaluation of a strategic nature within the overall context of revolutionary activities in all areas.

Thus, it is a revolutionary imperative for the party to assume its role as a guide, inspirer, and mobilizer and to strengthen control and guidance in order to avoid future errors and consolidate positive aspects within the framework of a national policy of development and its implementation.

The extraordinary congress of the FLN Party, having evaluated the previous decade on the development level, notes with satisfaction the political, economic, and social gains achieved by Algeria in the course of that period.

On this basis, the extraordinary congress has placed this evaluation operation, with its different dimensions, within the historical and political framework of the battle for national development. That is why this synthesis should be conceived through this vision.

Starting with this, it was proved that the evaluation action which emphasizes the positive and negative aspects of development plans,

represents an effective method for the achievement of a global balanced development in accordance with the guidelines of the National Charter.

The extraordinary congress of the FLN Party, having evaluated the past decade of national development:

Expresses its satisfaction with the political and social gains achieved by Algeria during that period;

Is equally pleased by the stages crossed by the country in the course of that period in terms of the development of structures and institutions, and in the juridical area, guiding economic, social, and cultural activities, and helping to concretize decentralization. These organs are the APC [People's Communal Assemblies], APW [Governorate Popular Assemblies], Workers Assemblies, Socialist Management of Enterprises, and APN [National People's Army]. These are institutions which were given charters and bylaws governing their activities and enabling them to carry out their missions on a harmonious and complementary basis, in order to implement the fundamental options and insure the concretizing of socialist democracy;

Considers that the steps taken in the implementation of the agrarian revolution are one of the main gains aimed at strengthening the socialist revolution and meeting the conditions for the development of a new rural world;

Expresses its satisfaction with the expansion achieved by the public sector in various areas and the strategic position it has assumed in national activities as a solid and predominant base which makes it possible to follow a socialist method in production and management and as a proper cadre within which the new labor relations are crystalized, and harmony is established between production forces and socialist targets and options;

Appreciates the vital and determining role played by the basic forces of the revolution who, thanks to their political awareness, sacrifices, and efforts made in the course of the past few years made it possible to materialize the gains, the broadening of the economic base of our country, the strengthening of national independence, and the establishment of basic structures for the building of socialism;

Notes with deep satisfaction the principled positions helped by our country on the international scene. Algeria has not stopped its steady efforts to strengthen solidarity and broaden cooperation with the Third World and the socialist countries, to give its support to peoples fighting for their independence, and intensify the struggle against all forms of colonialism, imperialism, and dependency, whatever its focus. Within the framework of the development efforts over the past decade, Algeria has been able to implement an important social and economic program.

Within this context, let us emphasize the accelerated rhythm which has led to the creation of jobs and the restriction of unemployment thanks to the efforts made in the field of investments and the building of the governmental apparatus and structures. This benefited from the implementation of a policy of austerity which made it possible:

To broaden the framework of training and education by increasing the number of schools, institutes, and universities, and the enrollment of an increased number of secondary and university students, and work in the promotion of Algerian-style curriculums and training of teachers, in the primary and secondary courses, to promote the democratization of education;

To enable the broad popular strata to enjoy the benefits of free health care;

To improve the living standard of the peasants and create conditions for their social development within the framework of the implementation of the first and second stages of the agrarian revolution,

The congress notes that the developments achieved in the consumption area and the broadening of its distribution network are the consequences of the dynamics of the opening of jobs and of the raising of individual salaries, social changes, and price support for products of prime necessity.

The congress notes:

The recovery of national resources, specifically hydrocarbons, banks, and insurance;

State foreign trade monopoly;

The organization of a national service;

The efforts made for the implementation of a regional balance policy aimed at reducing the disparities between rich and deprived areas through the implementation of special and communal development programs;

The political will to mobilize all financial resources and invest them in development.

II. Economic and Social Imbalances

1. The congress equally notes the negative aspects which appeared during that period, the most important among which are the severe disparities noted in the functioning of the national economy, shown in:

The high cost of development;

The underutilization of available production capacities;

The weak economic integration;

The growing bureaucracy in economic management;

Finally, the limited effectiveness of the economic and social apparatus.

2. Specific causes for this situation are:

The conditions under which development programs were started;

The growing negligence noted in the planning and discipline areas;

Breakdowns in the overall cohesion of economic policy under the influence of the development of independent sectorial policies;

Excessive use of financial resources as a solution to development problems;

Poor mobilization and inadequate utilization of the human potential and available national capacities;

Lack of continuous and systematic control and evaluation.

3. The congress notes, furthermore, the close ties existing between internal economic disparities and the failure of the operation aimed at putting an end to technological dependence, specifically as a result of the development of a trend in favor of the most advanced technology with no justification whatever, and of foreign indebtedness no longer controlled by a specific policy.

4. The congress considers that the continuation of this defective economic functioning is of a nature adversely to influence the political and social dimensions of the development process.

Noting the lack of a clear and coherent policy to define the role which the national private sector should play in the economy and the follow-up of its development within the strategy of national development, which has led to placing this sector in the margin in terms of overall production activities, promote speculations and the pursuit of considerable profits, the congress considers that this has led to its inflation in a nonfunctional and artificial manner.

1. Internal Economic Imbalances:

The congress notes, first of all, the low current economic and social effectiveness of investments and their limited participation in the

development of the national economy. In this area it singles out grave deficiencies in the management of investments, the absence of strictness guiding their choice, and their insufficient maturing, long delays related to their utilization, and their high cost.

Furthermore, the preference given to some implementation systems and modalities for the implementation of the investments has led to the ever more generalized use of foreign manpower, technical, and material capacities.

These phenomena, related to the development and implementation of investments, have been manifested in the following:

The sectorial concentration of implementations in areas of activity in which access to foreign expertise has been facilitated to the detriment of social sectors and projects in which the adaptation of techniques and methods to domestic conditions requires substantial conceptualization and implementation efforts;

The absence of an integral policy for the management of the territory has led to the localizing of programs and projects in areas with easy access to investments, specifically in the northern part of the country, which hinders the balanced distribution of development among the different parts of the country.

Such regional imbalances have triggered, in particular, an intensive and continuous rural exodus. This situation, which has created a number of bottlenecks, has forced the slowdown of some hastily created economic units.

The congress notes that the low effectiveness of investments, their poor formulation, and the insufficient attention paid to the problems and imperatives of enterprise management and bureaucratic behavior have resulted in the poor current performances of the production machinery. This has led to a disproportionate utilization of economic financing, an ever faster increase in prices, repeated shortages, and a massive unorganized recourse to foreign goods and services.

The congress voices its concern as to the nefarious effects of such inflationary phenomena on the purchase power of the working people and the aggravation of social disparities, the rise of exaggerated rents and speculations.

It considers that the development of shortages and inflation are amplified by the durability of rigidities in the functioning of the economic and social apparatus and the excessive centralization of its organization.

It singles out, in this respect, the slow adaptability of the financial and commercial system to demands to control economic and social

balances and the development of simplifying organizational systems governing the economy in various areas of activity.

The sum total of the institutional and economic development practice inherent in the aggravation of internal imbalances is manifested on the level of the almost general inability on the part of the productive sector to generate sufficient surpluses to insure the amortization of invested capital.

The situation is worsened by the fact that the economic and financial condition governing the management of public enterprises are not being applied and that the implementation of their financial responsibilities has not been defined.

2. External Imbalance:

The congress notes that the development of external economic and financial exchanges has taken place in recent years under ever more unfavorable conditions.

The artificial financial ease caused by the positive development of hydrocarbon prices, related to the excessive use of costly foreign capital, has allowed and encouraged an automatic recourse to imports.

It has considerably lowered the requirement of using national production capacities and their adaptation to market requirements.

It has reduced the efforts to diversify trade and seek advantageous import conditions.

The congress emphasizes the negative effects on the economy of the constant changes in foreign trade, essentially in the increase of strong dependence ties which are manifested in the intensive demand for technical assistance, technology, and related plans for labor organization and production.

The congress considers that a high level of foreign indebtedness could impose a constraint which would limit the flexibility of economic policy and would threaten the making of independent choices by the country, unless remedied.

3. Imbalances in the Satisfaction of Social Needs

The congress notes with concern the size of slippages and imbalances in meeting social and collective needs regardless of the great financial efforts made.

In the area of rural and urban housing the crisis has reached severe proportions. Public construction is taking place at a very slow rhythm and excessive cost.

Self-construction, severely hindered, has developed far below its potential.

The congress notes the insufficient health care coverage of the population. It particularly emphasizes grave deficiencies in preventive medicine, protection of mothers and children, and the persistence of substantial inequalities among the different parts of the country despite substantial progress achieved in the training of medical personnel.

The congress notes the absence of a democratic policy over the past period, which has engendered a number of problems.

During that period insufficient attention has been paid to public passenger transportation, rural in particular. Therefore, its development has been mediocre, unorganized, and characterized by low equipment effectiveness.

The congress singles out the stagnation in labor productivity and the insufficient level of vocational and technical skills of the manpower.

In the field of professional training the congress emphasizes the qualitative sufficiency of training, excessive waste and poor utilization of scientific and technical possibilities. On this subject, it notes that the system of education and training has not developed in harmony with the needs of the national economy.

The congress notes the absence of an overall policy for children and young people, despite the efforts to promote it, specifically in the field of education, and voices its profound concern as to the situation of the young between 15 and 20, rejected by the education and training system and not incorporated in the national economy.

The congress notes the inadequate level and mediocre quality of cultural activities. It stresses the poor dynamism of the structures in the area and the absence of incentive and encouragement for cultural output, specifically among the young generations. Furthermore, it points out that facilities and other cultural development needs have remained practically stagnant since independence and that they have been definitely underutilized.

The congress notes that activities aimed at cultural blossoming and natural cultural output have remained timid during the past period. This situation has not allowed the meeting of cultural requirements and significantly reduced cultural dependence.

The congress notes the inadequacy of the efforts made so far to face the totality of problems raised by the important group of Algerians living abroad and believes that in order effectively to resolve the problems which it poses it would be necessary to develop proper permanent structures and allocate sufficient material and human facilities to this effect.

4. Sectorial Imbalances

The congress notes that the development of agricultural production has been far short of existing possibilities, and that the activities and programs involved in this sector have not been adapted to the requirements and interests of the producers and the public.

In the public sector, despite the profound institutional changes made through the agrarian revolution and the steady financial support given by the state, productivity has remained low. Development and intensification have been timid and the development of strategic crops has been deficient (crops, fruit trees, livestock breeding). The main reasons for this situation are found essentially in the strong centralization of the formulation and implementation of agricultural programs, the development of general plans poorly adapted to the specific conditions of the different production areas, and a rigid cadre policy.

In the private sector the activities of the state in supporting production and production supplies have been insufficient and circumstantial.

The congress emphasizes severe delays in water resources compared with the needs of agriculture, the population, and industry.

It is concerned with the low level of utilization of the already developed water potential, the lack of management structures in this sector, and the critical situation in the building of small dams.

These results express the weakness of cadres in this sector, the lack of a policy and program for the development and allocation of the water in accordance with the strategic importance of this resource to the country, and the lack of adaptation, lack of continuity, and low effectiveness of past efforts.

The congress considers that the substantial drop in labor productivity in construction and public works over the past decade is a major hindrance in development, specifically in terms of social and collective facilities. It notes that this development is due to the poor organization of the enterprises in this sector, the inefficiency in the utilization of equipment and their allocation, and the inadequacy of the programming and management of construction sites.

The reduced growth rate of output and the consequent high cost can no longer be conciliated with the major effort expected in this sector.

The congress notes modest accomplishments in the field of the road infrastructures and substantial delays in rail infrastructures. This poor development of the networks and programs is due to the lack of long-term planning of the development of communications, and the judicious distribution of transportation flows within the framework of a coherent territorial management policy.

Investments in transportation and distribution have been made on the basis of costly and poorly adapted plans. The rigidity of operational systems in these sectors has hindered the development of the overall national economy and favored the appearance and development of the simultaneous phenomena of surpluses and shortages.

The congress notes that industrial output has been substantially short of expected results of substantial investments. It notes that the integration targets within the sector and within the economy failed to reach a level and intensity sufficient to lower the need for foreign assistance in terms of equipment, semifinished goods, and industrial consumer goods.

The congress notes the intensive extraction of hydrocarbon reserves for export under inadequate valorization conditions, considering the limited and nonrecoverable nature of such reserves and in terms of the availability of long-term national energy supplies.

Synthesis

The extraordinary party congress hereby adopts the balance report for the past decade.

The extraordinary party congress considers that:

The recovery of our national resources;

The existence of a big public sector allowing the effective development of economic and social activities and control over their development;

The organization of an organized juridical cadre; and the tremendous availability of manpower are strategic resources guaranteeing the continuity and success of the socialist revolution.

Despite registered gains:

The extraordinary party congress is convinced that the social pensions and imbalances within our economic system and the excessive cost of the implementation of development projects are the results of negligence, lack of control, and violation of rules of behavior which call for the organization and structuring of a socialist economy, as well as the lack of coordination and integration among the different production enterprises and disregard for planning requirements;

The extraordinary party congress considers that the size of social pensions and imbalances recorded in the course of the past development period represent a heavy burden and a handicap hindering the development process in the future, bearing in mind the priorities stipulated by the party and the intensive mobilization efforts in all areas required by the need to improve this situation.

The imperfect implementation of decentralization in economic management, the weak development of democratic management and the adoption of selective methods and the predominance of technological practices have diminished the political and social nature of the development process and have hindered the perfect mobilization of our human potential at all levels.

On the basis of this balance sheet drawn up by the congress for the past period and the need to strengthen the positive aspects, eliminate negative aspects, and combine favorable conditions for the implementation of the five-year plan and continue the implementation of the targets of the socialist revolution, the extraordinary party congress calls for periodical and overall objective and democratic evaluations and adjustments of our economic, social, and cultural activities.

With a view to strengthening the practice of periodical evaluation, the congress calls for the establishment of mandatory strict control, definition of responsibilities in all areas and at all levels, the application of positive and negative sanctions, and the appointment of proper personnel in accordance with the principles of the National Charter.

The congress reasserts the need to develop conditions favoring the broadening and intensification of the practice of democracy as a tool for the mobilization of the social forces of the revolution in order to insure a better implementation of development plans.

The extraordinary party congress emphasizes the need to strengthen the planning organs and instruments at all levels and the universal duty to concretize its targets and requirements in accordance with the National Charter which stipulates that the plan must be scientific in concept, democratic in elaboration, and mandatory in implementation.

The congresses emphasize the need to implement the stipulations of the National Charter concerning the position and role assigned to the National Liberation Front Party as to the leadership, inspiration, control, and guidance of the country's development process in accordance with the text of the following paragraph of the National Charter:

"The accelerated development of the country and the building of a socialist society do not occur spontaneously. They cannot be accomplished by an administrative apparatus alone. They can only be the result of the conscious activities of the masses under the aegis of a revolutionary leadership. Such actions would fail unless they are systematically organized within a broad political movement inspired by a vanguard party, the FLN Party.

[Text] In its resolution entitled "Organization and Functioning of the Economy" the congress recommends the following: greater strictness in economic management, elimination of distortions, improvement of investment performances, and greater control over the system for the production of goods and services and normalization.

Algiers (APS). The extraordinary congress of the National Liberation Front Party adopted a resolution on the organization and functioning of the economy whose textual translation follows:

Considering the guidelines of the National Charter and the resolutions of the Fourth Party Congress;

Considering the resolutions passed by the Central Committee on the guidelines for economic and social development and the development of the various sectors;

Considering the current characteristics of economic and social development, noted by:

The clarity of political choices for medium and long-term guidance of the socialist development of the economy as stipulated in the National Charter;

The existence of a powerful and widespread public sector, which is a determining tool for economic independence and autonomous decisions by the state for the implementation of a development strategy and conduct of economic and social policy;

Noting the existence of distortions, imbalances, and insufficiencies in the organization and functioning of the economy;

Noting that the current situation is simultaneously marked on the level of international economic development by the aggravation of unequal trade, the crystallizing of tensions, and the risks of the requestioning of dependence development steps taken by the Third World;

Considering the vastness of social and collective needs of a rapidly growing population whose social requirements are becoming ever more diversified and qualitatively demanding;

Considering the need for a coherent and structured medium and long-term strategy of concretizing the basic social aspirations of the population through the steady strengthening of economic progress and independence, and the intensification of socialism within the framework of the guidelines set by the National Charter;

Considering the importance assumed by substantial improvements in the organization and functioning of the economy, its adaptation to priority needs, and the need for national economic integration;

Considering the basic nature of a controlled organization of foreign trade and the breakdown of dependence mechanisms in terms of the international market and the steady strengthening of an autonomous decision making by the country;

Considering that the formulation of the plan includes a distinct preplanning stage preceding the specific planning process;

Considering that 1978 and 1979 represented a transitional stage between two plans, in the course of which a development rhythm was maintained which made possible a factual and objective development of previous plans;

Considering that the changes characterizing our development over the next 20 years will be quite largely determined by the 1980-1984 period;

Considering the circumstances affected by the global economic crisis and the conflicting relations between north and south in the establishment of a new economic order;

Considering that our economy would be characterized by a sustained growth and a structural transformation;

And considering the draft 1980-1984 Five-Year Plan,

The congress emphasizes the requirement of a balanced distribution of activities among all parts of the country.

On this basis, the regional policies must give priority to concerns related to economic and social policy, the elimination of regional disparities, the preservation and development of natural resources, and efficient and harmonious medium and long-term development.

The congress emphasizes the importance in terms of the activities of the five-year plan of mobilizing all economic factors in order to eliminate the current constraints, whatever their nature, particularly red tape which hinders improvements in economic effectiveness and the strengthening of technical and human potentials, and establishing control over activities in all areas.

Within this framework, it recommends that efforts be directed, on a priority basis, toward a greater strictness in the management of the economy, the elimination of distortions, the improvement of investment results, establishment of greater control over the machinery for the production of goods and services, and normalization. This general

undertaking for the elimination of stresses and imbalances in the course of the 1980-1984 Five-Year Plan will require, at all levels and within the best possible times, a decisive improvement in the organization and functioning of the socialist economy. On this basis, activities will be focused essentially on factual democratization and effective decentralization of the functioning of the economy, as well as on the strengthening of planning.

Economic Decentralization and Democratization

Within this framework the congress pays particular attention to the rapid development, on the one hand, of the plans for socialist enterprises and, on the other, of communal and wilaya plans.

In the future the communal and wilaya plans will become the priority framework for the implementation of social aspirations and the development of initiatives on the local level in accordance with the targets of the national plan.

Furthermore, they must become the tools for the adaptation of development programs to specific, comprehensive and varied local conditions, and for the integration and coordination of overall economic and social activities on the regional level.

It is from this angle that progress in territorial decentralization and the broadening of responsibilities of local collectives will be concretized in the areas of the formulation and implementation of development policies.

The role of the enterprise plans will be manifested, in the first place, through the specific participation of the working people in the implementation of investments, production, and marketing programs and the consequent social, economic, and financial results.

Furthermore, it should result in the better assigning of priority tasks to qualify the personnel, improvements in the conditions governing the promotion and general increase of labor productivity.

Finally, it would allow the exercise of real autonomy in the operation of enterprises and a better coordination of various production activities in the market and thus become the prime instrument for control over the production apparatus and for improving capital output.

In terms of enterprise management, the democratization and decentralization of economic operations will require their overall and extensive structuring in the following sense:

Simplification and more precise definition of the mission of each enterprise;

The adaptation of its field of activities to its assigned planned targets;

Control by specialized organs of production tasks, and development and marketing functions in the absence of confirmed technical or economic constraints;

Decentralization and strengthening of implementation means which should be adapted to the planned targets in the various sectors, specifically construction, thus making possible the establishment of viable regional or local entities in the area of implementation;

A better distribution of skills in matters of trade and distribution among national organs, local collectives, and the private sector, particularly in terms of the public sector in exercising state foreign trade monopoly.

The creation of socialist enterprises, on the national or regional or local levels, should be such as to involve the responsibility of workers collectives regarding contractually stipulated and planned targets. It should be such as to increase the responsibility of local collectives for the national development process as partners of the sectors and promoters and implementers of regional economic activities.

To this effect the congress recommends placing at the disposal of local collectives manpower, material, financial, and regulatory means suited to the nature and extent of their new missions.

Strengthening Planning Along With the Development of a Planning System

The congress recommends the organization of better coordination of economic and social activities at all levels and the establishment of conditions for the unified functioning of the economy. The necessary changes in the implementation of activities and the clear demarcation of the rights and responsibilities of the various agents will have to be based on the priorities of the plan and its implementation deadlines.

Intersectorial relations will have to be organized in such a way as to make possible the optimum coordinated utilization of the national production system and avoid bottlenecks, waste in the allocation of resources, and splintering of initiatives on the central, sectorial, regional, and enterprise levels.

On this basis the congress emphasizes the need to strengthen the central level of ways and means for planning and coordination. The extent of

the expected achievements and their more complex nature compared with the past require greater clarity in the allocation of tasks among the different organs for the implementation of the plan, the increase and strengthening of operational centers, development in a variety of forms and at all levels of the scientific potential, and the organization, along with the formulation and coordination of methods for action and decision making.

The congress considers the elimination of bureaucratic rigidity in the operation of the economy, the improvement of its flexibility, and the guarantee of a broad management autonomy at the different decision-making levels a priority, insuring a greater social effectiveness of programs and activities.

The mechanisms for the direction, personnel, organization, and control of the operation of the economy will have to be set up and developed in all areas on the basis of institutional regulations and control mechanisms which should effectively enrich the functioning of the socialist economy.

Such mechanisms will be based, above all, on the development of intersectorial programming and contractual relations at all levels, and the application of a policy of costs, prices, and credits consistent with the medium-term objectives of economic effectiveness and balance.

The development of the ways and means of organization of production, trade, and credit will parallel a broad action of reorganization of enterprises and of the financial and commercial systems in order better to adapt economic activities to priority requirements, achieve the necessary progress in management, and valorize under the best possible conditions the human, material, and technical potential of the country.

The enrichment and democratization of planning, promoted through the implementation of plans formulated on the intersectorial, regional, and enterprise levels, should be backed by continuing adjustment mechanisms governing the functioning of the economy and the implementation of action programs. Such adjustments will take place within the framework of the annual plans. Their purpose will be to maintain discipline in the course of the implementation of the plan in terms of the order of priorities and the general coordination of targets.

The plan must have a hierarchical structure of the imperative targets which must be met by all organs and economic personnel. Its targets will be organized as a coordinated system and will be based on the formulation of specific indicators.

The sum total of these planning structures should be such as to control the fast circulation and dissemination of information. Statistical information must be developed and organized on the enterprise, sectorial, central, or regional levels within a standardized framework.

Investments Management

The congress emphasizes the strategic role of investment planning in the orientation toward and implementation of medium and long-term economic and social development targets. The conditions governing the change of methods and the organization of economic operations will be implemented at this level on a priority basis.

Within the framework of strengthening intersectorial and regional coordination, the tools for the study of choices, implementation of projects and programs, and effective mobilization of means for their implementation will have to be developed at all levels in close connection with the factual development of national possibilities for conceptualization, training, and organization.

Furthermore, investments planning will trigger means for the decentralization of decisions in accordance with the development, on regional and enterprise levels, of a system for planning and for the prerogatives of the different levels. The purpose of this adaptation is to insure the more intensive utilization of competence at all levels, the greatest possible social effectiveness of operations, and the reduction of delays and costs of projects.

Furthermore, the institutional framework governing investment decisions will have to be redefined in a way to allow the development of control in terms of conceptualization, programming, maturing, and evaluation of projects. These are indispensable prerequisites in maintaining the overall plan proportions and balances. To this effect, the financial system will have to plan an active role in the stage of the drafting of projects and programs, strengthening its current capabilities for analysis and evaluation, adapting its organization, and becoming a greater part of the planning system.

The congress emphasizes that the expected changes in the methods for the drafting and implementation of investment programs be quickly mastered and adapted by all operatives in such a way as to guarantee the development of capabilities for implementation which could maintain the high growth rates and thus combine satisfactory conditions for the implementation of the five-year plan. In a general way, the proper coordinated participation in related intersectorial and regional structures of the concerned personnel on the basis of administrative, economic, and financial decisions governing investments, will make it possible to reduce deficiencies in the formulation of programs and in their implementation.

Trade Planning

The congress ascribes the greatest possible importance to progress in the effectiveness of trade relations, both domestic and foreign, in

connection with the development of production plants and the planning of investments.

The stricter programming at all levels will represent a determining factor in the struggle against rigidity in trade and the poor adaptation of supplies to economic and social requirements and shortages.

In all sectors, the organization of marketing must imperatively apply distribution formulas which will be best adapted to specific trade conditions and to the development of the least expensive trade structures in terms of personnel and capital.

The progress to be achieved must lead to the elimination of bureaucratic steps and rigid mechanisms in the implementation of the trade policy. In particular, public offices must organize their activities within the framework of the market, its regulation and control, and serve as instruments in the activities of the state in controlling information on the flow of products, programming, stocking, and pricing.

In this connection the big enterprises will be strengthened with a greater number of officials in accordance with the decentralization organization formulas and will become better adapted to the nature, manifestation, and satisfaction of requirements.

The development of programming and trade regulation and coordination will be based on general contracting among enterprises within the framework of the targets of the medium-term and annual plans.

Within the context of improving the conditions and effectiveness of the trade sector and the adoption of its target of increasing the adaptability of the economy, the state will have to rapidly pass a set of measures aimed at insuring the active and organized participation of retailers in the implementation of the great policy, as follows:

Measures aimed at promoting the proper functioning of retail trade and protecting the purchase power of consumers from effects of shortages and speculation should be such as to guarantee the regular supplying of retailers and secure their rightful profits;

The planning of foreign trade will aim at the rapid diversification and adaptation to the ever greater complexity of supply operations and become an effective part of the development of the national output;

The organization of foreign trade through big monopolies will have to be reconsidered. Numerous and varied formulas will be drafted to organize a supply system consistent with the specific level of needs within the exercise of state foreign trade monopoly;

The increase in the number and types of commercial operations in connection with the development of programming, production, and marketing will be backed in the course of the five-year plan by the development of intersectorial organs in charge of foreign trade planning.

On the central level, the state will have to provide conditions for economic and financial coordination of foreign relations in a way which would involve a far larger number of personnel involved in trade and, above all, strengthen the implementation of the country's short and medium-term international cooperation policy.

Financial Planning

The efficiency of the coordinated management of the economy during the five-year plan, with a view to the elimination of current imbalances will be largely determined by the lowering of inflationary stresses, and control over price, supply, and credit developments.

The congress considers as an indispensable and a determining factor the adaption of financial activities to the targets of economic policy and the redefinition of its methods in order to support the functioning of the economy within the framework of the plan's objectives.

The first line of action will concern the effective utilization of the financial system in the development of conditions for investment credits, coordinated with the financial balance of the state and of production enterprises.

The second line of progress will consist of strengthening the role of financial institutions in the follow-up and control over the effectiveness of the management of the public sector, the mobilization of savings, and the allocation of resources within the framework of planned objectives.

In this connection the activities of the banks in terms of the reorganization of enterprises will be decisive in controlling the effectiveness of the management of the public sector.

The development of capabilities for the study and evaluation of financial structures and their decentralization, furthermore, are an indispensable condition for progress in decentralization and in strengthening autonomy in enterprise management.

Financial planning presumes a profound structural reform of our financial apparatus resulting in the following:

Coordination between finances and planning;

Control over prices;

Reform of the fiscal system.

Price and Revenue Planning

The congress emphasizes the importance of the progressive application of a system of prices consistent with development costs, improvements in the effective management of the economy, and control over the development of the purchase power of the population.

On the production level the price policy will guarantee the balanced management of socialist enterprises and their participation in accumulations within the framework of economic and social priorities and the general balancing of the plan.

On the marketing level, the development of prices will reflect the improved economic conditions governing capital savings, wages, and simplification of distribution.

On the consumption level, the price system will have to be ever better adapted to the economic and social policy in order to meet the priority needs of the population. The compensation mechanisms through prices will continue to play an important role in this area.

The congress ascribes a strategic role to national wage planning in the implementation of the policy of incomes during the five-year plan. It also ascribes particular importance to the adoption of proper measures with a view to effectively and efficiently control their development.

The ever growing importance of the nation's social budget, managed by public agencies, calls for the organization of general coordinated facilities for social planning, with a view to increasing benefits equivalent to loans to the various population categories and with a view to improving their effectiveness.

Finally, the coordination of revenues and consumption will promote a development of individual savings and their utilization in meeting priority social and collective medium and long term needs.

Control over the development of prices and inflation is a major tool for protecting the purchase power of the population and for the allocation of revenues for savings and consumption.

Private Activity Planning

In accordance with the guidelines of the National Charter, the congress recommends the organization and structuring of the development of private

activities within the framework of general economic planning, and respect for the rules governing the socialist economy, acting as a complement to the activities of the public sector.

Vigorous action must be undertaken to radically eliminate the existing factors contributing to the payment of rent to private individuals and the easy accumulation of wealth, frequently made possible by deficiencies in the management and organization of the public sector.

Noting that such cases of misappropriation of public resources developed in the past in the commercial sector because of the rigidity of monopolies and the generalization of shortages;

Noting that in the construction sector the dynamics of investments and the weakness of implementation capabilities of big public enterprises guaranteed [words illegible] markets to big private, both national and foreign, enterprises, the small local and regional enterprises were doomed to disappear or to short-term speculations in small markets;

And noting that in the industrial sector, protection from foreign competition, guaranteed raw material and equipment supplies, based on discretionary practices, enabled some private investments to be channeled into highly profitable activities,

The congress recommends the following:

The implementation of a precise and coordinated system for staffing, orientation, and control of the private sector, making possible control over its activities and their integration within planned development management;

Restricting the size of the private sector in accordance with proper criteria adapted to the nature of its activities;

The utilization of the instruments governing fiscal policy, prices, and credits will have to be systematically developed in a way to eliminate unfair profits and speculative rental income, and prevent the concentration of capital and a development which would enable it to assume monopoly situations or to influence economic policy decisions;

The private sector must be organized in accordance with appropriate means which would guarantee the workers the right to training, promotion, and safeguard their social rights;

The retraining and adaptation of legislative and regulatory personnel in terms of their simplification and coordination with the political orientations and the economic development of the country;

The implementation of these stipulations will make it possible to establish, in accordance with the National Charter, the nature of private property and to effectively mobilize the substantial potential of non-exploiting private property and its economic and social results;

These guidelines which become part of the steady progress of the revolution are essentially based on the need to avoid the transfer of fortunes to the benefit of capitalist structures and to eliminate the reasons for exploitation conflicting with the building of our socialist society.

Control

The congress insists on the need for a follow-up of the implementation of the plan by the planning organs, coordinating the targets assigned to all personnel and effective implementations, by suggesting or making decisions in accordance with specific cases leading to required changes.

The congress emphasizes the strengthening of control by the proper institutions and organs, particularly in following up the execution of production and development plans.

It equally emphasizes the need to apply positive or negative sanctions based on the results of such control or its follow-up.

Conclusion

In all aspects of the organization of the economy, the congress emphasizes the development of instruments for the reorganization of the state, the enrichment of the planning system, and economic decentralization and democratization in the sense of the development of responsibilities and independent management, at all the levels of the economic and social apparatus.

The sum total of measures to be implemented should be such as to gradually improve the efficacy and performance of the country's human, material, and technical resources.

Discipline in terms of the organization of economic and social development and the formulation of different action programs will guarantee social coordination and the necessary mobilization for the proper completion of the economic structure which the new development stage of our country implies.

[27-28 Jun 80, p 3]

[Text] The resolution on territorial planning emphasizes the decision to formulate a national plan.

Algiers (APS). The party's extraordinary congress passed a resolution on territorial planning whose full translation follows.

Considering the basic options of the National Charter on territorial planning aimed at the balanced development of all parts of the country;

Considering the resolutions of the Fourth Party Congress, which recommended the formulation of regional development plans within the framework of a national territorial planning policy;

Considering the decisions of the Central Committee adopted at its second session on the implementation of a decentralized planning system as a means for increasing the responsibility of territorial levels and a better distribution of economic and social development, and taking into consideration the human and material potentials of said areas;

Considering the imperative need to promote a policy of long-term territorial planning, which would specifically take into consideration:

The safeguard and efficient exploitation of all our natural resources;

Regional balances, the judicious use of space, a proper distribution of the population throughout the national territory, control over the rural exodus, the organization of a harmonious urban framework throughout the country, the preservation and valorization of farmland, the safeguard of natural sites, and the protection of the environment;

Considering that this is the only policy which could attenuate and put an end to the imbalance between town and country and equipment shortages;

And considering the need to remedy weaknesses which have characterized coordination on the level of sectorial actions and put an end to the anarchic use of space,

The congress hereby decides:

1. The elaboration on the basis of long-term guidelines of a plan for economic and social development as decreed by the Central Committee, and on the basis of the 1980-1984 Five-Year Plan, of a national territorial plan which will offer the following possibilities:

a) The efficient use of space, taking into consideration the strategic imperatives of the country;

b) The harmonious distribution of the population and its activities;

c) The valorization and efficient exploitation of our natural resources;

- d) The safeguard of natural sites and environmental protection.

The future national, regional, and communal development plans will be based on this territorial management plan.

2. The deployment of development means specifically favoring deprived areas, and with the help of regional development plans, necessarily taking into consideration the following:

- a) Specific regional features and potentials;
- b) A differentiated development of growth based on the area.

3. The implementation of an urban framework strategy based on:

- a) Limiting the growth of big urban agglomerations, in particular through their replanning and stopping of investments other than those used for infrastructures and collective enterprises;
- b) Control over the growth of small and medium localities and organization of their development;
- c) Preservation of farmland through the formulation and implementation of strict urbanization plans, ranging from controlled growth to the prevention of the development of urban areas located in areas of high agricultural potential;
- d) The creation of new agglomerations as the preferred means for using on a rational and balanced basis our geographic space, in particular the high plateaus and the south.

4. The implementation of a policy for the organization of the rural areas as stipulated by the Central Committee in its third session and, in particular, through:

- a) The creation of proper rural life centers in the light of the experience acquired in the building of socialist villages in a way to answer the factual needs of the peasants. Such living centers should benefit from all amenities;
- b) The enhancement of rural private construction, insuring the participation of the peasants both on the planning and implementation levels;
- c) The efficient exploitation of the soil by intensifying agricultural development programs;
- d) The reafforestation and protection of forests, the environment, and the land;

- e) The struggle against erosion and desertification;
- f) The revalorisation of the steppe through the organization of roads;
- g) The development of hydraulic resources and the expansion of utilization capacities.

The implementation of these targets should enable us to support a sufficient population for the optimum exploitation of the agricultural potential with a view to meeting the food requirements of the country.

5. The implementation of a process of control over the placement of industrial investments and services which would link the opening of jobs and the satisfaction of population requirements to the strategy of a rational use of space.

The purpose of this step will be to insure the distribution of industrial facilities in accordance with existing potential, a policy of employment based on the recruitment and priority training of local manpower, and coordination of intersectorial actions with a view to establishing all the necessary conditions for the implementation and functioning of production and service units.

6. Putting at the disposal of the local settlements all human and material facilities in order to meet the requirements of the development plans of communes and wilayas which should be such as to meet the requirements of the citizens.

The concretizing of this objective will be based on a territorial reorganization adapted to current realities and to the imperatives of the rational use of space and of economic development, the encouragement of local initiative, the definition of responsibilities of the decentralized levels, and the decentralization, restructuring, and redeployment of studies and national measures to the benefit of the wilayas.

In order to implement these decisions, the congress recommends:

1. The detailed study and discussion of the inclusion in the 1980-1984 Five-Year Plan all high-level implications and options in terms of training, infrastructure, and reception and new activity structures, essentially emphasizing the accelerated priority utilization of the human and economic potential of these areas in accordance with the steps taken and the appropriate means regarding their specific conditions.

2. The implementation of appropriate investment programs in the deprived areas, essentially high population density mountains, relying, on a priority basis, on training, creation of jobs and providing of living facilities through activities adapted to the nature of these areas.

3. The undertaking of systematic development actions in the southern and extreme southern parts of the country in order to create all the necessary conditions in terms of a framework of life, training, communications infrastructure, employment, and valorization of natural and food potentials, in order to meet the basic requirements of a better life.

Considering the general orientations of the National Charter relative to the infrastructure, particularly in the areas of communications, transportation, stocking, and distribution;

Considering that economic and social activities, on the one part, and urbanization throughout the national territory, on the other, imply the existence of a coordinated and effective communications network;

Considering the delay in infrastructural matters and communications, and the imperative need to adapt the networks to the requirements of economic and social development;

Considering that the depreciation of existing infrastructures is an obstacle to the functioning of an economy which generates congestion and cost overruns;

Considering the increased traffic triggered by the high rhythm of economic and social activities;

Considering the strategic importance of transportation and stocking as factors for the development and satisfaction of economic and social requirements;

Considering that the best valorization of output and the protection of the consumers' purchasing power imply the availability of transportation, storage, and distribution facilities providing the best possible quality of service and costs;

Noting the disparities and the gaps in the current transportation, storing, and distribution systems due, specifically, to the excessive centralization of decision-making, competences, and means, and the inadaptability of infrastructures and facilities;

Considering, on the one hand, the indispensable complementary nature among infrastructures, and transportation, storage, and distribution facilities, and their connection with the territorial management policy, on the other,

The congress hereby decides:

1. To safeguard and maintain existing infrastructures;

2. To intensify efforts for the improvement and extension of the communications network, particularly of regional and local interest;
3. The development of activities to break the enclaves with a view to eliminating the isolation of populations and promote local and inter-regional exchanges;
4. The study and implementation of the major programs for a communications infrastructure which would support our policy of territorial planning in accordance with the priorities and imperatives governing our development.

The congress emphasizes the need to:

1. Define and organize the development of the different communications infrastructures within the framework of a national transportation plan.
2. Continue and intensify the improvement of the road network of national importance and its adaptation to the need for present and future exchanges.
3. Revise the procedures governing the grading of wilaya and commune road networks in order to adapt them to the local management and maintenance possibilities.
4. Increase and organize traffic handling capacities around the big urban zones, and develop bypass roads.
5. Modernize and increase the handling capacity of the current rail network in order to strengthen its participation in economic development and improve the quality of its services.
6. Reequip rail facilities around the big agglomerations in order, specifically, to develop suburban travel complementing urban transportation.
7. Study and promote within the framework of a long-term general development system, based on the options for the development of the territory, major infrastructural rail projects, specifically strategic roads in the high plateaus, and the reclassification and reconversion of existing narrow-gauge tracks.

Port Infrastructure

1. Develop the overall existing port infrastructure, increase its capacities, and insure its connection with the rail network.
2. Promote ports of regional importance in order to be able to handle traffic in their direction.

3. Study of the development of additional port capacities related to the long-term development and planning of the territory.
4. Develop and create fishing infrastructures within the framework of the promotion and development of that sector.

In the area of airport infrastructure the congress hereby decides:

To undertake the development of an airport system whose main targets shall be:

1. The consolidation and adaptation of basic infrastructures of existing airports and of installations related to air navigation.
2. The reconstruction or creation of airports mainly in the high plateaus and in the southern part of the country, bearing in mind the development of these areas and the strategic requirements of the country.

In the field of telecommunications the congress hereby decides:

1. To increase the efficiency of investments through equipment standardization.
2. To develop, on the national scale, installations triggered through economic and social development. This action will apply, on a priority basis, to underequipped areas.

Transportation, Stocking and Distribution

The extraordinary congress hereby decides:

1. The implementation of a policy aimed at insuring a better efficiency of the transportation, stocking, and distribution system.
2. A redefinition of the functions of production, imports, marketing, transportation, stocking, and distribution.
3. The redefinition of the areas of activities and conditions for the exercise of state monopoly and of specialized enterprises in terms of transportation and distribution.
4. The effective decentralization of transportation and distribution activities through the creation of cooperatives, specifically of moudjahidins and of regional and local transportation and distribution enterprises.
5. To organize the efficient distribution of traffic among the various ground and maritime (coastal) transport facilities, on the one hand, and

the different transport and distribution operators, on the other. This distribution must be expressed, in particular, through an improvement in the share of railroad participation.

6. To guarantee the systematic adaptation of the equipment through the maintenance and upkeep infrastructures.

7. To study the organization and participation of the private sector and, particularly, of nationals living abroad, in transportation and distribution activities in accordance with the stipulations of the National Charter.

8. The development of a refrigeration infrastructure and equipment.

9. The development of stocking infrastructures with a view to guaranteeing regular and emergency supplies.

The congress emphasizes the need for organized and sustained development of the means for implementation and establishment in order to guarantee the undertaking of studies and work related to the infrastructure of transportation, communications, and stocking.

[29 Jun 80, p 3]

[Text] In its resolution on production activities the extraordinary congress recommends the following:
water resources: quickly meeting most urgent needs;
agriculture: implementing necessary activities to insure the necessary conditions for a substantial increase in agricultural production; industry: improve the effective and profitable utilization of productive capital.

Algiers (APS). The Extraordinary Congress of the National Liberation Front Party passed a resolution on production activities, whose textual translation follows:

In the light of and taking into consideration the reports submitted in plenary meetings and commission proceedings;

Considering the long-term guidelines of economic and social development and the draft five-year plan,

The congress adopts the following guidelines for production activities:

Water Resources

Considering the particular attention paid in the National Charter to the water problem whose settlement throughout the territory is one of the basic conditions to be provided by the state in order to insure uninterrupted development;

Emphasizing that any planning aimed at the implementation of such objectives should consider water an indispensable element of life and a decisive factor in the solution of the social problems of the citizens, on the one hand, and the development of the national economy, on the other;

Considering that the development of hydraulic resources, and control and development of irrigation contributes to the intensification and increase of agricultural output, thus insuring the economic independence of the country;

Considering that water availability is important in the building and development of settlements, in the choice of industrial sites and hydro-agricultural systems, and that water is, therefore, a basic factor in territorial development policy;

Considering the natural unequal distribution of water resources among the various parts of the country and the possibilities for achieving a better balance in meeting the requirements of populations, agriculture, and industry;

Considering that substantial water resource potentials, both surface and ground, exist in our country and remain unused, and that their exploitation becomes necessary within the shortest possible time, especially in the areas of the high plateaus and the south;

Emphasizing that water remains a scarce resource and that, consequently, the development of water resources requires concertation among concerned sectors and long-term planning;

Emphasizing the current importance of shortages in meeting drinking water requirements of the population and the poor quality of distributed water;

Considering the scarcity of urban treatment networks, threatening population hygiene and health;

Considering the importance of delays in the implementation of water resource projects included in previous programs;

Emphasizing the weakness of means for specific implementations of studies and projects and the severe and alarming insufficiency of technical and personnel facilities in the sector, expressed through excessive recourse to foreign technical assistance;

Also emphasizing the deficiency of agencies in charge of managing water supplies and of the exploitation of irrigated areas; and

Considering the need for the economic and rational utilization of water resources which requires, on the one hand, a struggle against waste, whatever its form, and the protection of this resource from pollution, on the other,

The congress hereby resolves:

1. The formulation of a long-term plan for the development of water resources, based on regional plans for the development of water resources and expressed through a strict programming of projects to be implemented.
2. The search for and development of an inventory of water resources in all parts of the country, requiring the implementation of a substantial program for survey drilling and surveys of dam sites.
3. Accelerating the implementation of previously adopted programs in order to insure a fast satisfaction of the most urgent needs and not worsen shortages.
4. Develop any activity allowing the maximum utilization of existing facilities, specifically by improving technical management and better sustained maintenance.
5. Set up and implement, within the shortest possible time, a systematic program for restoring and repairing existing facilities, whether projects for the mobilization of resources (dams, wells, and supplies), or else installations for the distribution of drinkable and irrigation water, as well as urban treatment networks and agricultural drainage waters.
6. The formulation of a priority program for the supply of potable water and from treated urban stock waters, to be selected jointly with local settlements.
7. The development of water treatment installations guaranteeing the availability of potable water.
8. The development of the treatment of water used by industrial installations adapted to our economic and technical conditions, and study the possibility for the reuse of such treated water for irrigation.
9. Develop, in close coordination with the users, programs for the building of irrigation systems expressed, in accordance with the five-year plan, through putting at the disposal of agricultural workers over 100,000 hectares of newly irrigated land.

10. Develop the utilization of water for the irrigation of small surfaces from drill-holes, wells, small dams, and foggara, particularly in the suitable areas of the high plateaus and the south. Such minor water development activities will be carried out by the farmers themselves, helped and supported by technical water resource services. Within this framework, all drills lacking equipment as yet will be quickly supplied with the necessary equipment for their utilization by nearby agricultural producers. In particular, drill-holes from unexploited petroleum and mining surveys will be used to meet the water requirements of the population.

11. Undertake the drilling and equipping of pastoral wells in the steppe areas to supply water to the population and its livestock.

12. Implement a program for the building of big dams whose capacity must be more than doubled at the end of the five-year plan, seeing to it that all such projects are closely coordinated with the improvement work needed for utilization. Coordination must be developed between the mobilization of water resources and their effective utilization by the various consumers, farmers in particular.

13. Draft a program for massive long-term personnel training at all levels and in all fields needed for the development of the sector. A higher school of hydraulic engineering, technological institutes, and specialized training centers must be opened.

15. Create new means for implementation on the local level, specifically projects for the study and establishment of medium-sized enterprises on the level of each wilaya for the implementation of a large number of programs aimed at supplying the population and irrigating small and medium-sized lots.

16. Reorganize the technical structures of the management of water resources, particularly on the level of the wilayas, supplying them with material and manpower facilities needed for the implementation of studies, projects, and technical aid to local settlements. The central technical services must acquire both more means and greater flexibility in their operations in order to be able to independently implement their missions of inventorying water resources and carrying out major projects.

17. Insure the availability and supply of hydraulic materials and spare parts, supervising their standardization, thus enabling the farmers to contribute to the successful outcome of the production battle.

18. Develop domestic production of materials needed in water resources such as sewer systems, pumps, windmills, etc.

19. Standardize and organize the management and operation of urban supply and treatment systems within units covering one or several

settlements, and define and draw up water rates which would insure the maintenance and renovation of installations.

20. Organize structures for the management and operation of large areas and irrigated land in a way to guarantee the efficient utilization of the water and insure, through adequately studied payments, the maintenance and renovation of installations.

21. Study and suggest legislative and regulation drafts with a view to insuring the better distribution of the water and its optimum utilization, conservation, and preservation.

22. Insure a permanent consultation and good coordination of the activities of all concerned sectors within the framework of a national water committee.

Agriculture

In regard to basic structural changes which have taken place in agriculture since independence, land collectivization through self-management and the agrarian revolution, and with a view to creating the necessary conditions for a socialist national economic organization;

Noting that in the course of the past period substantial discrepancies have appeared and have developed rapidly between the increase of needs to be met and agricultural production;

In accordance with the basic guidelines of the National Charter, concerning agriculture and its prime role in national development and the strengthening of national independence;

Considering hindrances of all kinds which burden the agricultural production marketing system;

Considering that agricultural production should be such as to meet the priority food requirements of the population, create conditions to insure the food security of the country, and to improve the living and working conditions of the rural population;

Considering that the main development and operational factors of the sector are currently quite limited, it becomes urgent to undertake the necessary activities to insure the necessary conditions for the substantial and fast growth of agricultural output;

Emphasizing that raising the level of output requires the maximum utilization of the potential and resources in terms of soil and water, as well as the steady improvement of soil productivity;

Considering that the efforts to be deployed in agriculture cannot be effective without support by the producers of the targets and conditions governing the organization of agricultural output;

Considering that the intensive development of the sector, within a planned framework, requires the factual participation of the procedures in all stages and at all levels, as well as a flexible democratic and decentralized functioning and management of the agricultural economy, such as to increase the responsibility of producers, and release and develop their initiatives, insure better control over investment, financing, supply, development and utilization of the land, production, and marketing operations;

Considering that the commune and the CAPCS [Communal Multi-Service Agriculture Cooperatives] are the determining elements in the structuring of agriculture and play a major role in providing impetus to production and the energizing of producers;

Considering that the involvement of the small peasants in the processes of agricultural planning and general agricultural development requires greater help from the state in the area of credit, social protection and training;

Considering the insufficiencies noted in the implementation of the first, second and third stages of the agrarian revolution; and

Considering that the 1980-1984 Five-Year Plan is aimed at laying the foundations for a powerful and diversified agriculture,

The congress demands:

1. The undertaking of firm activities with a view to the development of material and technical foundations for agriculture.
2. The development of the land, conservation of land capital through draining and struggle against erosion, the extension of forest resources related to the major agricultural projects, the protection of the basins feeding the dams, and the protection of farmland through the restriction of urban and industrial expansion.
3. The rational utilization of the soil, the preservation and optimum utilization of good farmland in accordance with local ecological and agricultural conditions and priorities in the development of food and fodder crops, and of fruit orchards in foothill and mountainous areas, as well as the combination of crop raising-animal husbandry-orchard cultivation in the areas of the high plateaus, the mountainous areas, and the areas of the Sahara.
4. The expansion of irrigated areas through the development of new large areas and of small irrigation facilities.

5. The renovation and development of basic infrastructures on the national scale, specifically livestock buildings, stocking areas, seed distribution centers, repair and maintenance centers, operational tracks, water and electric power supplies, and development of refrigeration facilities.

6. Availability of materials for operation and service agencies, particularly of the CAPCS and the implementation of a policy of training, dissemination, maintenance, and adaptation of materials to factual production conditions.

7. The strengthening of infrastructures and facilities in forest and esparto-grass areas with a view to developing crop farming and animal husbandry.

8. The formulation of short and medium-term agricultural production plans by the farmers on the level of each commune, in accordance with the priorities of the national plan.

9. Short-term improvements in the production of vegetables through decentralization of the operation of the sector and improvements in organizational, supply, and marketing conditions.

10. A substantial increase in medium-term production in the following areas:

- Fodder;
- Cereal crops;
- Industrial tomato growing;
- Truck gardening; and
- Dehydrated vegetables.

In order to properly meet the needs of the market and limit food dependence:

11. Improving and increasing livestock production with a view to meeting the needs for poultry meat and eggs, the requirements for milk and its derivatives, and maintaining the present level of satisfaction of requirements for beef.

12. The development of silviculture in order to struggle against desertification and the erosion of affluent basins, and increase the productivity of forest areas by substantially improving the rate of afforestation in the country.

13. The development of arboriculture, of forest trees in particular, through the increase of tree nurseries and the broader utilization of plant protection means.

14. The exploitation of the resources of the continental shelf and the study of the factual possibilities for their exploitation and the development of the general conditions for high-sea fishing.

15. Increasing the fish catch and sea products by increasing fishing facilities, the training of fishermen, their organization in cooperatives, the allocation of suitable loans, and the organization of proper distribution systems; the elimination of bureaucratic obstacles and the encouragement of the nonexploiting private sector in this area, as well as the development of fish breeding in all its aspects.

Aware of the importance of the results expected at the completion of the five-year plan and of the need to create all the necessary conditions for the development of the agricultural sector,

The congress demands:

16. The strengthening and encouragement of scientific and technical research related to agriculture in accordance with priorities, involving the research centers of national universities in theoretical and practical work and taking into consideration the know-how and experience of producers.

17. Pursuit and intensification of vocational, scientific, technical, and management training at all levels, particularly of the producers.

18. Extensive priority assignment of Algerian engineers, cadres, and technicians to production work and population aid facilities, particularly of the CAPCS, and their integration within the collectives of producers; the need to put an end to mandatory assignment of agricultural engineers and technicians within the agricultural sector and the establishment of schools for veterinary and paraveterinary training.

19. Valorization of agricultural output, particularly of tomatoes and dates by increasing the number of decentralized conditioning, canning, and processing units, bearing in mind the regional characteristics of their location.

20. The formulation of a rural habitat policy bearing in mind the diversity of natural environments, types of agricultural management, and the need to offer the populations a way of life suitable with their environment and favorable to their social blossoming.

Conditions favoring the integration of our brothers abroad within the agricultural sectors must be encouraged and created.

21. Revalorization of work in agriculture by improving living conditions in the rural areas and promoting in all areas and at all levels young workers in accordance with their capabilities and with a view to stopping the migration of farm workers to the cities and to other economic activity sectors.

In the area of organizing the agricultural sector,

The congress demands:

22. Decentralization of research and development facilities for crop and livestock output.

23. Strengthening the capacities of the CAPCS in order to insure the proper implementation of their mission of support of all producers, including the small peasantry.

24. The restructuring of self-managed and cooperative units with a view to insuring their efficient economical management on the basis of criteria which would consider technical and economic production factors, conditions governing the participation of and control by the producer, the operation of facilities, job stability, and the steady social enhancement of the farmers.

A number of problems facing livestock breeders in the high plateaus, resulting from limited access ways, must be resolved.

25. Orientation and encouragement of the small peasantry to organize itself in cooperatives or precooperative production and marketing groups on a voluntary basis.

26. Simplification of granting loans to producers, effective decentralization of financial structures and of organs in charge of control and follow-up of planned investments.

27. Reorganization of the current marketing system with a view to insuring greater fluidity in distribution and a better protection of producer and consumer interests.

28. Development of material and organizational facilities to meet the vital needs of drought-stricken areas.

Industry

Noting the sacrifices accepted by the nation with a view to laying the foundations of an industry capable of initiating the process of the country's development, and

Considering that the national accumulation was acquired essentially through the intensive use of income from hydrocarbons;

Considering that all sectors engaged in the production of goods and services are still very poorly participating in such accumulations;

Noting that the regress in overall planning has had a negative effect on integration within the national economy and coordination of development programs;

Noting that the concentration of industry in areas or complexes of excessive size has led to negative economic and social results;

Considering the insufficient integration within the industrial sector and its negative results on development;

Considering the insufficient preparation and development of industrial projects;

Considering that the methods, conditions, and modalities of selected concepts and implementations have continued to trigger substantial delays and cost overruns and to hinder the development of national conceptualization and implementation capacities;

Noting the absence of connection between national enterprises and local units and the poor development of medium-sized industries;

Considering the need to supply cadres in the private industrial sector and to organize its productive contribution;

Considering the size of investments whether committed or to be committed;

Noting the low quality of activities in terms of their size and diversity, and the lack of and insufficient superior technical and administrative facilities;

Noting the anarchic actions of qualified personnel, specifically due to wage disparities and the lack of control over the assignment of skilled personnel;

Noting organizational weaknesses in and around enterprises;

Considering the underutilization of installed production capacities caused by a slow increase in rhythm, on the one hand, and, in some cases, even a declining production, on the other;

Noting bureaucratic obstacles hindering the proper functioning of enterprises and production units and the excessive centralization of management systems, particularly in operational decision making; and

Noting the multiplicity and disparity of management systems, the low general level of enterprise organization, and deficiencies in the formulation and implementation of sectorial policies, and considering, furthermore, weak intersectorial and intrasectorial coordination,

The congress demands:

1. The implementation of an energetic policy capable of coordinating the current and predictable requirements of the national economy and of the future generations.

Bearing in mind the limited and nonrecoverable nature of hydrocarbon resources, the formulation of a policy for the utilization of alternate sources of energy becomes necessary along with the formulation of an energy conservation policy.

2. The congress emphasizes the need for the progressively increasing participation of industry in national accumulations. It calls for the mobilization of the working people, the elect, and the management cadres to win the battle of production and management, increase the effectiveness of productive capital, and lower production costs in order to slow down the cost of investments.

3. Results, with a view to increasing enterprise accumulation efforts and insure the implementation of planned production targets, the formulation and implementation of a rational financial policy in terms of enterprises, determining its purpose by taking into consideration the structure of enterprises, the nature of their markets, and the price policy they must follow.

The congress demands:

4. The formulation of a policy of national and regional industrial development such as to develop the participation of local collectives in the satisfaction of priority requirements for industrial goods and services and increase their role in economic integration.

The congress demands:

5. A more systematic supervision of any new project, compared with the past, based on complete studies which would take into consideration:

The imperatives of the development of the territory, involving all concerned parties;

The accurate evaluation of needs, their distribution, and their development;

The imperatives of jobs and national economic integration;

Implementation methods and conditions capable of mobilizing to a maximum extent the national capabilities for study and implementation;

The combination of human and technical conditions for the implementation of projects, start-up, and operation;

The imperatives of national security and defense.

6. The congress emphasizes that the size of these units and complexes should be decided in the future only in terms of economic, technical, and planning requirements.

7. The full completion of projects and priority in the development of specialized structures which would provide means for the acquisition of technology, such as to create conditions which would make possible the ever increasing participation of national capacities for their study and implementation.

8. Also, and in order to make possible the opening of industrial jobs, stop the rural exodus, and insure the strategic utilization of the land and the harmonious distribution of activities throughout the territory, the congress calls for the development of small and medium-sized industries, particularly in the impoverished, enclosed, and frontal areas. Furthermore, such enterprises must be developed before or under the management of sectorial industries and in the tourist development areas.

9. Such planned development of small and medium-size industries will involve help in their construction, financing, and staffing with a view to their better inclusion in the production and trade systems.

10. In accordance with medium and long-term industrial policies, insuring the greater independence and economic integration, the congress calls for exploring the possibility for the development of an assembly industry in order to meet requirements for consumer goods or equipment deemed necessary with a view to insuring effective foreign exchange savings.

11. The congress further demands the encouragement and development, particularly on the local level and in the private sector, of service and folk art crafts.

The congress demands:

12. The completion of projects under implementation within the shortest possible time and under the best possible conditions.

13. Making investments for the development of the existing potential with a view to the elimination of bottlenecks in production cycles.

14. Direct new investments toward activities related to priority sectors, particularly urban housing and amenities, agriculture, water

resources, economic and social infrastructures, education and training, and formulation of projects which could be included in the forthcoming plans, specifically in the production of productive capital, and of projects promoting exports of goods and services.

The congress demands:

15. The integration of national defense requirements in the various production cycles.

16. The planning of industrial output in accordance with the nature and planned priority requirements of consumers of goods produced by industrial and agricultural enterprises.

17. The congress demands the increased efficiency and profitability in the utilization of productive capital through the optimum utilization of installed capacities and the strengthening of the industrial information system, the promotion and development of productive and the restriction of unproductive employment, the latter to the absolute minimum, increased shift work, a specific definition of the mission of enterprises and production units, the strict and responsible application of the GSE [Special Study Groups], the formulation of systems for management procedures and production norms, with a view to allowing effective control resulting in the positive or negative sanctioning of results, decentralization and implementation of planned contracts, a policy of training adapted to the requirements of the productive sector and the strengthening of relations between the industrial sector and national scientific research, and a coordinated maintenance policy in terms of targets, means, and organization.

18. The congress demands the immediate and effective undertaking of standardization.

19. The congress demands the organization, within the shortest possible time, of public authorities for sectorial and intersectorial coordination whose operational and production effectiveness must be increased.

20. The congress demands that planned activities for the production of goods and services and investments be carried out without any hindrances and that the bureaucratic obstructions hindering supplies to units and the implementation of projects be eliminated. Therefore, administrative procedures must be changed and adapted to the imperatives of an effective planning practice at all levels.

21. The congress demands the integration of the private sector within the plans with a view to insuring its positive contribution to the development efforts of the industrial sector. This support must take place under conditions guaranteeing that the private sector will not acquire factual monopoly in any type of activity.

Means of Implementation:

Considering that the mobilization and strengthening of implementation capacity at all levels are a determining factor in the implementation of the planned targets;

Considering the substantial increase in recent years of investments for the development and the creation of implementation enterprises;

Considering that such expenses were made under inadequate conditions of the organization of the sector and that their results have been mediocre;

Considering the quantitative and qualitative inadequacies of the personnel and their poor distribution;

Considering the diversity and size of projects assigned to and, occasionally, imposed upon national enterprises;

Considering the very low management and coordination levels of construction sites, supply difficulties, delays, and excessive costs;

Noting that despite favorable market circumstances the financial results of implementation enterprises have been negative;

Considering the absence of a clear sectorial policy and the excessive centralization of the management sector and the concentration of implementation capacities; and

Considering the size of social and collective requirements of the country,

The congress demands:

22. The intensification of vocational training on a continuing and extensive basis at all skill levels, including by the enterprises themselves.

23. The creation of units with autonomous management, responsible for their plans and the financing of such plans in the areas of construction, public works, water resource projects, engineering, assembling, and industrial work.

24. The organization on the regional and local levels of units which will establish project enterprises and study offices in accordance with the medium and long-term plans of the wilayas and communes.

25. The promotion of associations among units in the case of major or many-faceted projects.

26. The organization, particularly in the construction and civil engineering sectors, of public coordination organs which, among others, will supervise the implementation of standardized management procedures and systems adapted to the implementation of joint programs for training, interunit and interenterprise cooperation, in the areas of standardization, purchases, management, utilization, and maintenance of material facilities.

27. The development of energetic action for producing cost increases and insuring a stricter control over implementation costs, particularly through the sectorial formulation of price norms, essentially of unit prices considered most representative of the cost structure.

28. The creation of regional stores which will supply implementation units with materials in such a way as to decentralize the supply service, insure the availability of materials to all parts of the country and eliminate bureaucratic centralization.

29. To plan technical cooperation in the fields of studies, implementation, operation, and maintenance within a framework which would make possible its effective utilization, reducing it to the strictest minimum seeing to it that in no case is it used as a substitute of available national competence, channeling it toward activities where it could make a real impact on plans for the implementation of production targets and the enhancement of the technological standards of the workers, normalizing the conditions governing its use and, particularly, the cost and level of skills, and insuring a permanent control over its results.

30. Within this framework the congress recalls the statements by the brother party secretary general concerning the trust in national cadres, even at the risk of temporary errors which may be made as the result of a militant involvement or the complexity of attack.

[30 Jun 80, p 3]

[Text] Implementation of social policy: education, training, and scientific research: insuring the implementation of education and training programs for the benefit of deprived areas; elimination of hindrances and deficiencies existing between technological and basic university training.

Youth and physical education: strengthening youth unity and cohesion.

Cultural activity: create the necessary psychological, ideological, and political conditions promoting the development of the citizen.

Algiers (APS). The Extraordinary Congress of the National Liberation Front Party adopted a resolution on social policy whose textual translation follows:

Introduction

In accordance with the resolutions of the Fourth Congress of the National Liberation Front Party concerning the convocation of an extraordinary congress to consider the draft 1980-1984 Five-Year Plan;

Considering the submitted draft five-year plan;

Considering the balance of the development efforts over the past 12 years, which have been the subject of an extensive debate on the central and base levels, which made it possible to mobilize the live forces of the nation to do serious work to determine the conditions governing the pursuit of the socialist development process within the framework of the principles of the National Charter, emphasize in particular the need to strengthen scientific planning at all levels for the achievement of integrated and coordinated development, and the strategic importance assumed by the mobilization of the sum total of human potentials, enhancing their feeling of responsibility, all this being an essential condition for the concretizing of political, economic, and social targets:

Therefore, all administrative structures and party bodies at all levels participated in the formulation of the draft five-year plan in order to define needs and suggest priorities within the framework of a broad democratic debate which is greatly contributing to the enrichment of the draft plan;

Following the hearing of the reports submitted by the wilayas, the mass organizations, the National People's Army, the Association of Algerians in Europe, and the trade unions;

Following the extensive responsible debate, imbued with militant and democratic frankness, which took place among the commissions set up by the extraordinary congress,

The commissions submit to the approval of the extraordinary party congress the following resolutions and guidelines for the 1980-1984 national development plan relating to the following areas:

- Social policy;
- Management of the territory and the infrastructures;
- Productive activity; and
- Economic organization and guidance.

Education, Training and Scientific Research

Considering that the need for education is a fundamental general population requirement; and

Considering that the availability of qualified personnel is the decisive factor in promoting development,

The congress considers as one of the first priorities the organization of a unified education and training system, adapted to the cultural needs of the population and the socioeconomic development of the country.

The purpose of the system will be to apply at all levels the political requirements of democratization and equal opportunity. The imperative of scientific and technical training must be always obeyed and its content must be adapted to the need for the acquisition and sharing of knowledge on a medium and long-term basis.

In this connection, the congress notes that a unifying, integrated, and continuing step requires a break with partial confused and discontinuous approaches which characterized in the past the policy of public education and training and the implementation of activities.

Considering the low effectiveness of the financial efforts made in the past, the considerable delays in implementations, the high rate of drop-outs and the mediocre quality of the results of the system, the congress attaches particular importance to the overall improvement of the performance of the system at its different levels.

To this effect the congress:

Demands the implementation of the Central Committee decisions in the field of education, training, and use of the national language;

Emphasizes the strategic importance of the training of teachers and insists on the implementation of the programs included in the five-year plan within the stipulated deadlines in order to achieve the effective Algerian national training of teachers in all subjects;

Insists on the fast adoption of means for the implementation of infrastructures based on standardization and simplification with a view to economizing on means and mobilizing adapted capabilities for conceptualization, study, and implementation.

To this effect the congress insists on attaining control over the targets and delays of the implementation of the infrastructure;

Demands the meeting of all conditions which would insure the implementation of education and training programs stipulated for the benefit of

deprived areas in a way to reduce within the shortest possible time regional imbalances in terms of schooling, training, and girl education;

Demands the implementation of a general policy for the development of education and the protection of small children. To this effect conditions must be established which would favor the organization and dissemination of a preparatory education system for children of pre-school age. The purpose of such a policy would be to combine the proper conditions which would promote the blossoming of childhood and grammar school training;

Demands that all material and human conditions be combined with the spreading of primary schools in order to insure success particularly through the methodical retraining of teachers, and the development of teaching ways and means adapted to the targets of the progress desired and the development of technical education;

Emphasizes the need to develop rapidly, within this framework, a uniform system for the teaching of all children;

Reasserts the need to implement the decision of the Central Committee on generalizing the use of the Arab language as a tool for work and communication in all areas within the framework of our development plans. The 1980-1984 Five-Year Plan should guarantee, to this purpose, all the necessary means which would allow the serious and appropriate implementation of this national undertaking;

Insists on the need for teaching foreign languages to all school children on the basis of the standardization of educational system methods;

Recommends the formulation and implementation of a system for school and university information and guidance which would make possible a proper distribution among the various teaching and training branches which would eliminate waste and be adapted to the targets of economic and social planning;

Demands the implementation of nationwide action to develop craft training using the resources of all national economic sectors in addition to the education and training system, above all for young people aged 14 to 17;

Demands the optimum use of training and education infrastructure related to local collectives, economic units, and mass organizations, for the development of continual training and retraining of young and working people, and the organization of the struggle against illiteracy;

Demands the formulation of a national vocational training policy standardized in terms of concept, coordinated in terms of implementation structures, and perfected in terms of content and curriculums;

Insists on the need to insure responsibility toward children removed from the educational system by involving them in training establishments and centers;

Insists on the urgency of the implementation of vocational training facilities and their extension to different skills and their decentralization, in order to meet the needs of all sectors without distinction.

The congress calls for the channeling of medium-term targets toward the reduction of internal weaknesses experienced by higher education, allowing the enhancement of its role at the end of the plan;

The congress insists on the implementation of the necessary means for the guidance of students, encouraging scientific and technical fields through a system of university guidance on which must be based activities aimed at adapting the different types of training to factual needs created by national development imperatives;

Insists on the need for a strict plan of requirements, whether in terms of personnel or jobs, with the assistance of all concerned sectors;

Demands the elaboration of a policy for the unification and coordination of higher learning through the elimination of hindrances and inadequacies existing between technological and basic university training with a view to adapting superior school graduates to the qualitative and quantitative requirements of development and to economize as the result of the output of training and cadre establishments. Such a policy should be implemented under the aegis of the minister in charge of higher education and scientific research in cooperation with the concerned ministries;

Insists on the need to decentralize university structures, adapting them to the economic and social conditions and requirements of the different areas, particularly the southern wilayas;

Insists on the formulation of a specific policy of decentralization of university centers in accordance with the guidelines of the National Charter and Central Committee decisions. The national technological institutes and regional specialized institutes will complete the programs of the university centers.

The training of teachers for primary and technical schools should be the subject of particular attention during the implementation of the plan.

The congress emphasizes the need to intensify the progressive training of working people with a view to accelerating the training of Algerian cadres except in cases that their higher training would require their assignment abroad;

Demands that scientific research assume specific charge of the concerns of economic and social development, giving priority to the utilization of the human potential of the country through programs coordinated between the various economic sectors, on the one hand, and the university, on the other, specifically on the level of the conceptualization of studies and the adaptation of techniques. It is equally important to link research to training and to involve it within the development process. In this context the ministry in charge of scientific research must consider the elaboration of research programs and to follow up their implementation in coordination with the concerned sectors. Furthermore, the topics for scientific research to be submitted to the Central Committee within the shortest possible time;

Considers that the predictable development of the number of students requires substantial strengthening of pedagogical and enrollment structures and the fast implementation of current projects, specifically those already programmed, with a view to meeting new requirements and eliminating inadequacies;

Demands the integration of housing reserved for students, teachers, and administrative and technical personnel within the plans of new university systems;

Demands the implementation of programs for political, civic, and religious education at all training stages;

Demands the creation of structures aimed at religious training and the creation of a department of Islamic faith and sciences.

Youth, Physical Education, and Cultural Activities

Considering that the extent of our options is manifested essentially through the behavior of the youth and their involvement and mobilization for the essential tasks of the revolution; and

Considering that it is important that our youth insure the continuity and permanent nature of the revolution,

The congress recommends:

To favor any action which could strengthen the unity and coordination of the youth;

To encourage and support youth initiatives aimed at strengthening their contribution to the solution of the problems facing the country and to the development of cultural and social activities;

To utilize the necessary means, together with the local collectives and cultural, educational, training, and entertainment institutions in order to insure the success of the actions undertaken;

To develop the sum total of appropriate action for assuming responsibility for deprived young people and reinvolve them in social life;

To formulate effective programs for the return of young people who have emigrated and their reinvolvement in national life;

To work for the renovation of the scouting movement and for its rehabilitation as a vital and dynamic organization which promotes the ideas of the youth, responsibility, and national pride within the framework of the organization of the youth.

In the fields of physical education and sports:

Considering the need to intensify and broaden the efforts undertaken in favor of sports,

The congress demands:

That physical and sports education be made available to the largest possible number of citizens by strengthening it in educational and training institutions, local collectives, and production units;

That track and multi-disciplinary sports facilities be extended and deployed throughout the national territory;

That local initiatives for the development of sports be encouraged and stimulated;

That cadres be strengthened and improved and that specialized medical-sports education training institutions be created;

That sports be democratized and generalized, giving priority to mass sports;

That the purchasing of sports materials and equipment be facilitated.

Cultural Activities

The Fourth Congress ascribes great importance to cultural activities.

Proceeding from a true concept of culture as included in the National Charter, and its privileged role in the assertion and consolidation of the identity of the Algerian people and their affiliation with Arab-Islamic civilization;

Considering the role which culture must play to permanently enhance the intellectual and technical level of the masses with a view to changing social relations, insure a change in views and also create the necessary psychological, ideological, and political conditions for the development of the citizen, strengthen national independence, work for economic and social development, and lay solid foundations for the building of socialism;

Considering the aspirations of our people for development and the enrichment of their cultural heritage and civilization, as belonging to everyone, and as a factor for the unity and the cohesion of an entire nation;

Considering the need to participate in the enrichment of the human heritage; and

Taking into consideration the inadequacies noted on the level of national cultural output,

The congress calls for the following:

Generalize cultural activities in all their forms, encourage talent and creative initiative and the various potentials, including arts and crafts;

Urges the native competent and capable people, particularly those who have experienced the facts and events of the struggle for liberation, to work for the enrichment and intensification of the history of Algeria in a general manner and to write the history of the struggle for liberation, in particular, with a view to:

a) Establishing a firm link between the rising and the future generations, enabling us to assimilate the legacy of the revolution as a basic source for inspiration and true guide in its development;

b) Immortalizing its great exploits, glorifying its chouhada, and emphasizing the ideals which inspire the moudjahidin of the revolution still present among our people, who are continuing to participate in the battle for edification with the same spirit of concertation and militant ardor, always renovated, and all those who spontaneously dedicate themselves to protecting the gains of the revolution. They must themselves be considered mobilized with a view to implementing the aspirations of sons of the revolution born of the November 1954 generation, people who are proud of the legacy of the revolution and of the solid foundation on which it rests;

Mobilizing the sum total of means and potentials working to promote the people's patrimony throughout the national territory by putting it at the service of the people in order to defend the revolution and its fundamental options and to protect the present generation from all forms

of moral degradation and division, so that our youth may be united and active, able to participate in the enrichment of our gains and the assertion of our identity related to Arab-Islamic civilization. This youth should be considered a factor which will make it possible to achieve the unity and solidarity of the sum total of the Algerian people. Consequently, all varieties of cultural activities should contribute to spreading the use of the national language and to mastering it as a language of communication which could express all aspects of cultural life;

Working with a view to the development of centers for cultural promotion and traditional arts throughout the territory, supplying them with equipment and the necessary material and human resources; stimulating talent, encouraging artistic and literary production activities, developing printing facilities, and making books available to all;

Adapting the program of struggle against illiteracy to the perspective of a cultural development with a view to eliminating this scourge once and for all. Thus, as an integrated activity, culture will be able to contribute to overall development in order to insure the vocational skills of the working people and enhance their intellectual, political, and ideological standards.

For the Protection of Society and the Struggle Against Deviations and Social Scourges

Within the framework of protecting society and fighting against deviations and social ills:

Considering that their development hinders the progress of the revolution and threatens the Algerian family, the society, and the country, threatens to gradually lead us away from the values of our Islamic civilization and of secular national traditions which were always supported by our people during the war of liberation, and which constitute a determining factor in the preservation of our personality;

Considering that our authenticity demands that an Algerian always remain worthy and proud of its values;

Considering that the basic texts of our revolution stem essentially from our moral values;

Considering the chapter in the National Charter relative to the struggle against deviations and social ills in all areas,

The congress calls for the need to remain attached to the morality and noble values of our people.

Within this context, it behooves all citizens, and particularly the cadres within the structures of the party, the state and the mass

organizations, at all levels and in all sectors, to provide through their behavior the best possible example to the citizens, their supreme objective being to serve the nation, the country, and the revolution with self-denial and devotion. Therefore, it is important to energetically fight deviations, and irresponsible attitudes as well as bureaucracy, so that the sense of the general interest may not lose its full significance and serve society and the revolution, for the revolution in the spirit, as stipulated in the National Charter, cannot be separated from the revolution in the political, economic, and social structures. The socialist society which is governed by the ethic of respect for a set of criteria related to labor and ways of life and behavior, aims at the development of a healthy, active and harmonious society capable of creation.

Within this framework, the congress:

Invites all citizens and members to fight the degradation of mores, slackness, abuses, interventions, bribery, nepotism, waste, regionalism, chauvinism, love for profit and luxury, and direct and indirect misappropriations;

It also calls upon all members to struggle tirelessly against parasitism and work for the elimination of phenomena which tarnish the high image of the country and violate the security and dignity of the citizen while conflicting with the values of our Islamic civilization, national traditions, and socialist behavior.

All responsible organizations, specialized organs, and information media, radio and television in particular, must engage in a permanent struggle against deviations and social ills through the broadcasting of programs and topics which are properly conceived, healthy, varied, and in accordance with our ideology. They should also serve our Islamic values and our socialist option, contribute to the education of the citizens and their awareness, and enhance their intellectual, political, and ideological standards with a view to laying firm foundations for the building of a society in which deviations and ills will be eliminated, a society healthy in its structure, revolutionary in its concepts and actions, really able to create and innovate and able to insure an overall development leading to a better life.

[1 Jul 80, pp 2-3]

[Text] Social Policy Resolution

Following is the second and final part of the social policy resolution adopted by the Extraordinary Congress of the National Liberation Front. The part published in yesterday's edition dealt with three sectors: education, training, and scientific research; youth

and physical education; and cultural activities. The second part deals with medical and social protection, housing, employment, emigration, revenues, consumption, social and collective needs, tourism and leisure time, and the social protection of the moudjahidin.

Health and Social Protection

Considering that the National Charter and the constitution have granted all citizens the right to health care as a gain of the revolution;

Considering that the protection of the population's health, in general, and the working person, the mother, and the child, in particular, is one of the fundamental elements of our policy for the enhancement of man and his free blossoming;

Considering that free care is an essential condition for insuring the effective and democratic access to such care;

Considering the imperative necessity to develop and strengthen the role of the public sector within an integrated and homogeneous health system;

Considering that the inadequacy of medical structures leads to a poor utilization of available resources;

Considering, on the one hand, the overall inadequacy of medical infrastructures and, on the other hand, the delays in the implementation of previous programs;

Noting the persistence of a substantial imbalance in the distribution of human and material resources among the various parts of the country;

Considering that the protection and development of the physical and mental health of the population implies not only therapy but prevention and rehabilitation;

Considering that health is a matter affecting everyone and that the population's involvement and participation in the implementation of health care tasks is a basic condition for the success of any health policy;

Considering that the maintenance and improvement of living conditions (food, lodgings, availability of potable water, public hygiene and sanitation improvements) are the determining factors of the population's health;

Noting the embryonic stage of our pharmaceutical industry and aware of the fact that pharmaceutical production is a factor in the preservation and consolidation of national independence;

Considering, on the one hand, the shortage of medical personnel in general and of specialized practitioners and technicians, in particular, and the need, on the other hand, to insure the medical protection of the country through national cadres;

Considering that the protection and preservation of the health of the working people is both a condition and a factor of economic development;

Considering the determining role of social protection within a coordinated economic and social development policy;

Considering that the social protection of the working people is a gain of the socialist revolution, which must be tirelessly intensified, strengthened, and generalized;

Considering the need to protect, safeguard, and improve the income and purchase power of the working people;

Considering that the purpose of social security is to insure a more equitable distribution of revenues;

Noting the multiplicity of social security systems and disparities among social benefits;

Considering the stipulations of the National Charter aimed at the protection of the aged, in particular through the general allocation of retirement pensions;

Considering that the preservation of the productive forces requires the formulation of a coordinated policy for the prevention of professional risks;

Considering, on the one hand, the complexity and size of the problems raised by the substantial number of handicapped and children in difficulty, and, on the other, the insufficient means applied to face such problems;

Considering the legitimate concern caused by the current high birth rate of our country; and

Considering that one of the targets of economic and social development is to provide man with better living and well-being conditions,

Health Protection

The congress:

1. Asks the Central Committee to undertake the urgent priority review of the health problem.

2. Reasserts that free medical care is an irreversible choice as the base for a social policy guaranteeing to the entire population the right to real and democratic care, based on the prime role to be assumed by the public sector;
3. Calls upon all concerned party and state bodies to take all the necessary measures of a nature to supply the country with the human and material facilities which can improve the health conditions of the population and provide a satisfactory answer to the growing demand for medical care;
4. Recommends that the various activities within the medical structures be complementary and coordinated within the framework of an integrated and unified health system;
5. Emphasizes the importance to be ascribed to the need for the national medical system to regain its credibility and requires, to this effect, that all the necessary conditions be provided with a view to improving health services in terms of quantity and quality;
6. Recommends that an efficient distribution of human and material resources be insured with a view to the elimination of regional disparities; emphasizes the need to chart a health map;
7. Recommends that priority be given to the development of minor health structures such as health centers, polyclinics, and general medical hospitals;
8. Recommends that the necessary measures be taken with a view to accelerating the implementation of programs for the building of health infrastructures, currently underway, on the one hand, and to preserve the real estate resources of the public sector, on the other;
9. Recommends that health regulations be revised so that the health sector may play a predominant role, bearing in mind the need to organize an overall medical service and determine the levels of medical intervention, supervising the distribution of health services oriented toward the people's masses and the promotion of team work;
10. Recommends the judicious and optimal utilization of existing health facilities;
11. Recommends that adequate measures be taken with a view to improving the working, training, and promotion conditions and the wage system in the health sector;

12. Recommends that priority be given to prevention, specifically through the organization of an adequate health information and education system, the vaccination of the entire population, and the promotion of labor, school, and sports health;
13. Recommends that initiatives be launched contributing to the best possible deployment of the medical personnel throughout the national territory in order to insure the progressive elimination of foreign aid;
14. Recommends the creation of an aid and mobile network which would be able to provide urgent care in remote or inaccessible areas, specifically in the south;
15. Recommends that formulas be considered for the mobilization and participation of the population for health tasks and, particularly, prevention and cleansing of the environment;
16. Reasserts the need to improve supplies and distribution of pharmaceuticals by strengthening the operation capacities of concerned systems;
17. Recommends the adoption and implementation of a daring policy with a view to promoting the national pharmaceutical industry and reducing our dependence on the outside, gradually and within a reasonable period.

Social Protection

The congress:

1. Emphasizes the need to unify the social security system, on the one hand, and the level of social services, through their amelioration, on the other;
2. Recommends the gradual general expansion of the social security system;
3. Recommends the implementation of the stipulations of the National Charter concerning retirement pensions;
4. Recommends that the payments to the social security be increased with a view to increasing the efficiency of the agencies which will insure the more equitable redistribution of such funds;
5. Recommends the adoption and implementation of a policy aimed at promoting the prevention of labor accidents.

Health and Social Protection

The congress:

1. Recommends the adoption of a judicious policy in the areas of family, maternal, and child protection, and calls for the mobilization of all the necessary means;
2. The congress emphasizes the need for a family policy consistent with our national values, in accordance with the instructions and guidelines issued by the concerned bodies, through appropriate action programs aimed at planned parenthood based on individual and collective consent.

The congress also considers that such programs must be implemented in the areas of education, information, culture, and social development, at all levels;

3. Recommends the formulation of a judicious policy for the protection of the handicapped, problem children, and the aged;

Affirms the urgent necessity to formulate expensive programs aimed at taking effective care of such population categories.

Housing

Considering the guidelines of the Fourth FLN Party Congress in terms of social policy, and considering the recommendations of the Central Committee issued at its second session, dealing with housing, as defined by the National Charter as an aspiration of the citizens to be implemented;

Considering the urgency of the problem of housing in the areas of development, social enhancement, and the establishment of a healthy social climate;

Considering that the development of housing can be achieved in a coordinated and harmonious way only within the framework of an overall territorial management policy, insuring the efficient use of space, control over urban development conditions, preservation of farmland, and the balanced distribution of the population throughout the national territory;

Considering the size of the current shortage and the amount of future needs in the area of housing, the relative weakness of the current level of implementation, and the imperative need to answer the legitimate concern of the population for decent housing within a proper environment;

Considering that the participation of the citizen in the building of family housing must be encouraged and organized, thus allowing to channel some revenues into construction and thus reduce consumption stress;

Considering the general long-term guidelines for economic and social development and, in particular, the need to strengthen and increase at a faster pace the national implementation capacity in the field of housing and collective facilities;

Considering that the development of agriculture is based, in particular, on the quantitative and qualitative improvement of housing and of the distribution among the rural areas of social facilities;

Considering that the regional balance implies the implementation of important housing programs in the interior and in the south, in order to insure population stability, thus contributing to the development of these areas, also implies the elimination of constraints which limit the rational distribution of facilities throughout the national territory; and

Considering the adverse effects on the implementation of a housing policy, particularly through the violation of laws and regulations related to housing resources, and subdivision and construction permits, leading to illegal construction,

The congress:

Reasserts the necessity to apply the decisions of the second session of the Central Committee concerning housing;

Reaffirms the acknowledged priority of housing as a social requirement whose satisfaction is essential in order to meet the aspirations of the citizens, and as an essential element of economic development and utilization of space;

Recommends that all housing projects be included in the long-term urban and rural development policies, studied in advance, and supported by the availability of land from the land reserves, available potable water, electric power, and the sum total of socioeconomic and cultural environmental amenities required for a better life;

This implies, for all settlements in the country, the organization and development of urban studies at the lowest possible cost and in accordance with standardized methods, such as to take into consideration control over urban growth, the scarcity of housing, urban restructuring, and the development of small and medium-sized settlements in the interior and the southern part of the country;

Demands the inclusion of housing development within the framework of the territorial management and the regional balance bearing in mind industrial and agricultural development and in accordance with the concern of the country's leadership for putting an end to the rural exodus and facilitate the reintegration of emigres;

Recommends the formulation of an exceptional program to promote rural housing, involving the participation of the beneficiaries in its formulation and implementation, including the extension of existing villages, the readaptation of agricultural socialist villages within the framework of a new policy for the distribution of facilities in terms of the requirements of agricultural work;

Stipulates the implementation by the state of new housing programs such as to meet priority needs, taking into consideration the living traditions of the population and geographic locations, seeing to it that the same level of satisfaction is reached in both rural and urban environments.

Recommends the organization, programming, and strengthening of the construction material industry and the mobilization of all units whose goods are part of the construction process. In the same manner, an energetic and lasting action must be undertaken for the training of construction workers, involving in this effort both training establishments and construction enterprises;

Recommends the redeployment and restructuring of the study and implementation system covering the entire territory of the country in accordance with the size of the construction programs;

Recommends that the creation of study offices and implementation units be encouraged on the local level;

Recommends that the efforts to organize management systems and procedures would make it possible to formulate a program, a follow-up, and control of activities of enterprises and units. The purpose is, on the one hand, to increase productivity and the production of means for implementation and, on the other, to achieve better cost control;

Recommends that priority be given to construction means and technologies which would make the best possible use of national human and material capacities.

It is along this line that the implementation of the program for small and medium-size industries will be followed and intensified, giving priority to the production of construction materials and components;

Recommends that the small construction craftsmen be encouraged, and that the output capacity of the national nonexploiting private sector be developed by simplifying the formalities for obtaining the necessary means for its activities;

Recommends the organization and intensification of efforts aimed at the completion of construction programs currently underway;

Recommends the formulation, on the national scale, of a program for building repairs and renovation of old buildings, insuring their inhabitability;

Recalls the need to standardize the methods for the management of real estate resources and to strengthen their management authority while promoting their decentralization on the commune level;

Recommends the participation of the citizens in the management, preservation, and maintenance of the real estate they use;

Recommends support for the efforts and initiative of the citizens in acquiring the family housing by:

Increasing the flexibility of the various procedures for the organization of housing cooperatives, obtaining building permits, and improvements in loan conditions for housing and in granting other construction facilities;

The strict control of procedures for the allocation of building sites in order to avoid:

- Land speculations;
- Unnatural use of the land;
- Illicit construction; and
- The development of socially separate areas;

Recommends the fast implementation of procedures related to the rental or sale to private citizens of the housing they occupy as stipulated in the recommendations issued by the Central Committee in its second session;

Recommends that the criteria governing the allocation of housing and building lots be clearly defined on the basis of national priorities within the framework of the basic options stipulated in the National Charter, and that special attention be given to the moudjahidin, the chauhada widows, and their legal descendants, and that the severely handicapped moudjahidin be freed from the payment of counterpart funds; and

Furthermore, specific actions will have to be undertaken to facilitate the procedure for the purchasing or construction of housing for families residing abroad who return to the country.

Employment

Considering the political obligation of providing employment conditions to the active population, consistent with the need to satisfy social requirements, improve labor productivity, and the development of qualified jobs which long-term development implies;

Considering that in the future the creation of jobs will depend to a determining extent and far more than in the past on the regular broadening of the material base of the economy and its overall efficiency; and

Considering that future job dynamics greatly depend, on the one hand, on the success of the policy of training and assignment of cadres and, on the other, on the progress in the organization of and control over the economic and social machinery,

The congress:

Asserts the need to promote activities related to the intensive development of the production potential on the basis of the judicious mobilization of capital and emphasizing the effective utilization of available human resources;

Reaffirms, furthermore, that the most important element in job dynamics is the judicious allocation of human resources, improvement of productivity, and mobilization of the sum total of integration conditions of the national economy and development, its effectiveness, and its mobility;

Recommends, on this basis, the reorganization and development of a general training system and the additional training within enterprises with a view to adapting it to requirements, essentially on the level of skilled workers, control personnel and technical and scientific cadres;

It also emphasizes the need for the implementation at all levels of a policy of utilization and allocation of human resources in accordance with stipulated priorities in terms of skills, development projects of activity sectors and areas, basically in connection with the decentralization and reorganization of production structures;

Recommends that the employment policy take into consideration the specific conditions governing the steady broadening of the participation of women in active life at all levels of skill and in all national economic sectors;

Insists on the need to provide conditions for a dynamic and organized action for the reinvolvement of the emigrated population;

Considering that the purpose of the rejuvenation and stabilization of the level of competence of the active agricultural population represents a vital condition for the development of agriculture,

The congress emphasizes the need for the fast implementation of programs for the training, upgrading skills and promoting agriculture workers. It emphasizes the obligation to organize the coordination between agricultural activities and the other economic sectors and to adapt the

production organization to the requirements of the integrated long-term development of the rural economy, thus insuring the stable and systematic income of the agricultural population; and

Furthermore, within this framework, it emphasizes the urgency of the development of independent management of agricultural enterprises and increased social protection for the development of social and collective facilities, considered as indispensable conditions for the development of agricultural work and for maintaining an adequate size of the active population.

Emigration

As a national problem, emigration must be considered within its general political, economic, social, and cultural context. While emphasizing the voluntary and individual nature of the return of our emigres, it is important to emphasize the need for the formulation of a program for the reinvolvement of our emigres colony, taking into consideration the current international circumstances. On the other hand, organized and coordinated activities must be undertaken in this area in accordance with the targets of the five-year plan.

To this effect, we recommend the organization of adequate facilities possessing the necessary means for the implementation of this policy.

A better utilization of cadres must be achieved in this area, bearing in mind the great importance which nations ascribe to competence and experience in all areas.

Considering that the overall development and construction activities of the country are essentially based on the utilization and effective assignment of cadres and their integration within national construction; and

Considering that the trust put in the cadres, their stability, and their protection are of a nature to trigger sustained efforts and better efficiency,

The congress:

Demands of the responsible agencies to work for the efficient use of cadres in accordance with precisely defined criteria, taking into consideration the various aspects and stipulations required by the nature of this function;

Asserts the need for meeting welfare conditions and insuring the right to training, promotion, and staffing, and to create the favorable climate for being concerned with planning and building, and effectively to participate in the numerous national activities.

Within this framework it is important to rely essentially on national cadres and seek foreign cooperation only when necessary. The choice of foreign assistants must meet the criteria contained in the nature of the national plans.

Income, Consumption, and Social and Collective Needs

Considering the need to protect the purchase power of the working people, the elimination of undernourishment in deprived areas, and the equitable distribution of the results of development among the different social categories;

Considering that the distributed revenues closely depend on the amount of jobs created and the levels of skills;

Bearing in mind the imperative need to open jobs in the most deprived areas;

Considering the need for control over consumption methods through the elaboration of a proper consumption model with a view to encouraging savings and participation in the growth of social investments such as housing;

Considering the need for a balance between family outlays and real needs;

Considering that the various actions of income redistribution undertaken in the past period were characterized by the absence of overall coordination on the level of financing, content, and application conditions; and

Taking into consideration the fact that the economic development resulting from the development achieved over the past decade, despite all related problems, showed a substantial improvement in the living standard of broad population strata, which has triggered a development of social demand and the appearance of new needs, in addition to priority social requirements,

Bearing this in mind, the congress recommends:

The development of instruments for planning, staffing, and adjusting income such as to insure satisfaction of priority consumption requirements of the population and the achievement of a balance between the share of the national income used for investments and that reserved for consumption, so that neither development nor indispensable social needs are sacrificed;

Guaranteeing a better distribution of the national income in accordance with the spirit of the National Charter;

The need to develop a strict plan with a view to achieving the coordination between the policy of prices and income and planning requirements (price subsidies, subsidies of prime necessity products, and the effective and permanent control over prices, insuring a coordination among the different incomes);

In accordance with the spirit of the National Charter, which considers labor not only a right but an honor and a duty, productive labor must be given its true value, cultural, moral, and material, by encouraging all initiative, collective as well as individual, in accordance with the principle of from each according to his capabilities and to each according to his work;

Improving the purchasing power of the working people, particularly of those who engage in productive activities, through the following:

The application of the general statute of the working person within the shortest possible time, taking into consideration the high cost of living, and through the drafting of a model family budget;

Encouraging, facilitating, and securing the purchasing power of family savings, (indirect rates, and various increases and benefits);

Elimination of existing contradictions between production sectors and distribution systems, relating their wages to production;

Implementing coordinated programs through the allocation of state social budget resources and through social services for enterprises, establishing specific regulations related to the content of social benefits and the resources for their financing, and the conditions governing their implementation, with a view to strengthening their effectiveness within the framework of an overall revenue distribution policy.

The congress equally recommends:

To give nonexploiting private property a proper position so that it may contribute to raising the national revenue;

To develop adequate means to block speculation and opportunities for illicit profits.

Social and Collective Needs

Considering the guidelines of the National Charter, and having emphasized the need to give priority to the satisfaction of the essential requirements of the people's masses by adopting a consumption system compatible with decent living standards in terms of housing, food, clothing, health, education, development and culture plans, in accordance with the resolutions of the Fourth Congress and the Central Committee recommendations formulated in its previous sessions,

The congress recommends:

That the required conditions be provided enabling every Algerian to meet his essential needs with dignity and guarantee him individual development so that he may seriously dedicate himself to production and productivity, and so that his main concern be his work with a view to winning the production battle.

In this connection the congress insists on the following:

The concretizing of the resolutions of the second session of the Central Committee by developing adequate facilities for the management, operation, and maintenance of collective equipment;

Extending the distribution of electric power and gas to settlement centers;

Encouraging the local collectives to invest in urban and rural transportation with a view to contributing to reducing the transportation crisis, particularly in areas which cannot be serviced by national companies, by strengthening school transportation in the rural communes;

Strengthening and expanding the air and ground transport systems and extending the rail system to all deprived areas.

Bearing in mind the fact that availability and demand for consumer goods have become the major concern of the citizen, and that the currently available products on the market do not meet his essential needs, and considering the need to eliminate speculation,

The congress recommends:

To insure a steady availability of consumer goods accessible to the citizens through the mobilization of the necessary transport facilities;

To build warehouses on the commune and wilaya levels;

To promote a balance among the different parts of the country and eliminate the frequent shortage of prime necessity goods;

To accelerate the development of stocking facilities for prime necessity goods, goods of strategic importance in particular;

To establish permanent control over prices and over their stability;

To broaden the network of public markets and their location in accordance with population density;

To insure the rational planning of the domestic output of consumer goods in order to avoid the waste of a large percentage of our domestic output

and our dependence on the international market, particularly in terms of locally manufactured goods;

To revise the marketing and research for new profitable means for the producer and consumer;

To pay attention to the small merchants and craftsmen and provide them with adequate working conditions;

To draw up a national guide which will stipulate the work of each company or national enterprise in imports and exports.

Enterprises involved in imports and distribution must engage in more precise planning and rigorous programming in order to insure an equitable distribution among the various parts of the country;

In the area of production policy, the congress calls for the grading of requirements in terms of first and second priority;

To guide the citizens in the adoption of a reasonable consumption policy (fight waste, greed, and monopoly in hoarding goods) through proper information, development of steady awareness, and encouragement of savings and construction rather than engaging in the vain search for luxury products;

Encourage the development of consumer cooperatives within the framework of the social activities of the working people, while insuring their permanent control over the implementation of the social and economic objectives they have targeted.

Tourism and Recreation

Tourism in general, and domestic tourism in particular, as a means for general culture and the blossoming of the personality of the citizen and the broadening of his knowledge in various areas, is no longer a simple distraction.

In this area the congress recommends that the full attention this important sector merits be paid to it.

Considering that our country meets exceptionally favorable natural conditions for the development of a national domestic policy, substantial investments must be made in the development of this sector so that it may play a proper role in the national economy, insuring the full security and protection of the tourists and the improvement of acceptance and service conditions.

To this effect the congress recommends that work be done on the implementation of the resolutions concerning this sector passed by the Central Committee in its third session:

Increasing the number of zoos and zoo parks, and parks for games and entertainment;

The preservation of the natural resources and their enhancement.

As to foreign tourism, we should consider the needs of the Algerian tourist going abroad and the allocation of sufficient foreign exchange in order to protect and block the draining of the national currency.

The Social Protection of the Moudjahidin

Considering the heroic role which the moudjahidin played in the struggle for national liberation and the sacrifices made by our glorious martyrs, sacrifices which allow us to live today in an independent Algeria with full prosperity and dignity,

The congress:

Is aware that today's moudjahid has remained in the vanguard of the battle despite certain occasional difficulties, and remains the faithful guardian of the revolution, the nation, and the country;

Calls for respect for the moudjahidin and others entitled, the glorification of the war of liberation martyrs, and the commemorizing of their feats of arms and heroism;

Calls upon the specialized agencies within the party and the state to formulate a statute on the protection of the moudjahidin, the chouhada widows, and entitled others;

Recommends to all agencies, institutions, and local collectives to apply all decrees and ordinances related to the training, promotion, and job appointments of the moudjahidin;

The publication by the concerned bodies of directives with a view to:

- a) Eliminating all obstacles stemming from routine and bureaucracy which are the sources of the difficulties experienced by the moudjahidin on the level of the various bureaucracies, with a view to facilitating administrative formalities;
- b) Giving priority to the moudjahidin in the enjoyment of all the rights and social services which will enable them to live a better life;

c) Give priority, and pay homage and respect to the moudjahidin in all areas, particularly on the occasion of national events;

d) Awarding honor and heroism titles and decorations on such occasions; urging the specialized institutions, particularly Algerian institutes, universities, professors, writers, historians, and researchers to write a history of the liberation revolution based on the Algerian view in order to perpetuate its actions and glories, with the help and under the aegis of the ministry and the National Moudjahidin Organization;

Reasserts the measures taken by the Central Committee in its second session on making more flexible admission procedures for the moudjahidin and the children of the chouhada applying to higher training facilities and training institutes, granting them priority in enjoying university services and projects;

[7 Jul 80, pp 3-4]

[Text] Algiers (APS). Following its amendments and extensions, the statute of the National Liberation Front Party, adopted by the Extraordinary Congress, includes 131 articles.

Following is the full text of the document:

Title 1: Foundations and General Principles

Chapter 1: Nature--Structure--Objective

Article 1:

The National Liberation Front Party is the vanguard party of the Algerian people and the country's only party. It is the organization of all conscious elements aiming at the implementation of the same objective and pursuing the same activities and whose final objective is the triumph of socialism.

Article 2:

The FLN Party comes from the people and serves the people. Its slogan is, Revolution By the People and For the People.

Article 3:

The National Charter is the basic ideological document of the party which expands concepts and orientations through its congresses, and applies the necessary adjustments and corrections to the National Charter with a view to defining its action lines in order to implement the objectives of the socialist revolution.

The FLN party is the vanguard force in the leadership and organization of the people in concretizing the targets of the socialist revolution.

It is the guide of the socialist revolution and the leading force of society.

It is the organ providing the leadership, the conceptualization, and implementation of the socialist revolution.

Article 5:

The FLN Party draws its strength from the working people, the peasants, the young, the djounoud and the revolutionary patriots.

These social forces of the revolution hold a dominant position within it.

Article 6:

The FLN Party exercises its control function as stipulated by the National Charter through its elected agencies and assemblies, in order to safeguard the national patrimony and the gains of the socialist revolution from waste and misuse of public funds in accordance with the law.

Article 7:

The FLN Party sets as its mission, internally, the building of socialism within the framework of the national and Islamic values. This implies, essentially, a triple target:

The strengthening of national independence;

The establishment of a society free from the exploitation of man by man; and

The development of the citizen and his Arab-Islamic personality and his free blossoming.

Article 8:

Externally, the FLN Party favors:

Liberation movements fighting colonial domination and for the right of the peoples to self-determination;

Strengthening the solidarity of the forces of progress in the world against colonialism, imperialism, Zionism, and racism, and the prevalence of peace and justice throughout the world;

Implementation of conditions favoring the unity of the Arab peoples.

Chapter 2: Conditions and Modalities for Party Admission

Article 9:

The FLN Party members must be subjected to a rigorous and continuing selection on the basis of the criteria stipulated in the National Charter.

Article 10:

In order to become a member of the FLN Party one must:

1. Be of Algerian nationality and have completed 21 years of age;
2. Have good moral behavior, never having incurred an affliction or defaming illness, and never having acted against the interests of the country or the revolution;
3. Pledge to defend the principles and guidelines of the National Charter and not belong to any other political or ideological group;
4. Pledge with conviction to respect the party's internal statutes and regulations;
5. Live exclusively through one's work or from nonexploiting ownership as defined by the National Charter;
6. Leading members of mass organizations may become party members at the age of 18;
7. Work within the party as a candidate for at least 1 year, taking into consideration the stipulations of Articles 18 and 19 of the present statutes;
8. Candidates born before 1 January 1941 who did not participate in the war of liberation may not be granted party membership;
9. Participation in the struggle for national liberation is not a requirement applicable to candidates born after 1 January 1941.

Article 11:

The party admission procedures and the appeals procedures are defined by the party's internal regulations.

Article 12:

The FLN Party must be always strengthened through the admission of involved individuals coming from the essential forces of the revolution. The party must expel from its ranks elements who no longer meet the criteria defined in the present statutes.

Article 13:

Membership in the FLN Party is granted exclusively on an individual basis and mandatorily on the level of the cell of the place of residence or work. The admission or rejection decision must be ratified by the kasma committee.

Article 14:

Consideration of requests for party membership must not exceed 1 month for the cell and 3 months for the kasma. One way or another, a motivated answer must reach the candidates maximum 6 months following the filing of their application.

Article 15:

Any candidacy must be recommended by two members with at least 2 years of party membership.

Article 16:

The candidacies of members of mass organizations may equally be recommended by the bodies of the latter on the kasma level.

Article 17:

Recommending a candidacy entails the responsibility of the recommending members or organizations.

Article 18:

The immobilized sergeants and officers of the National People's Army shall be admitted as party members based on the recommendation of their candidacy by the political commissariat of the National People's Army (ANP).

Article 19:

At the completion of the initiation period the candidate shall either be granted membership, authorized a second initiation period, or deleted from the list of candidates. Such decisions must be approved in advance by the kasma.

No initiation period is required for members of the ALN [National Liberation Army] or the OCFLN [FLN Veterans Organization].

Article 20:

The candidate party members shall participate in all party activities within their cells. They may neither vote nor be elected.

Article 21:

The candidates shall pay the same membership dues as the party members.

Chapter 3: The Member's Obligations and Rights

Article 22:

All members, whatever their rank in the party's hierarchy, shall have the same obligations and enjoy the same rights.

Article 23:

Every member pledges to:

1. Scrupulously obey the party statutes and internal rules;
2. In all circumstances act according to the political line as defined by the National Charter, work actively and unreservedly for the triumph of the socialist revolution, defend its gains, and develop and protect public property;
3. Tirelessly contribute to the strengthening of the political leadership of the country, tirelessly work for party unity, develop democracy within it, strengthen the authority of its bodies, watch over the strict choice of party officials at all levels, and apply adopted programs;
4. Practice self-criticism in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism;
5. Always be of model behavior, particularly in terms of patriotism, defense of the country's sovereignty and the integrity of its territory, and struggle for the triumph of the socialist revolution and for the strengthening of the struggle against imperialism and reaction;
6. Meet his duties as a citizen as defined by the law and regularly and actively participate in the country's political life and in the management of public affairs;

7. Increase his knowledge of the National Charter, use all available possibilities to steadily enhance his political, ideological, and cultural standard, always act in the sense of progress, promote science and technology, and tirelessly improve his professional skills;
8. Subordinate under all circumstances considerations of private interest to the general interest, watch over the strengthening of patriotic faith, and fight, to this effect, all negative aspects such as regionalism, nepotism, sectarianism, factionalism, and deviationism, as well as fight corruption, abuse of power, and obscurantism;
9. Conscientiously assume assigned responsibilities;
10. Regularly attend meetings and pay dues;
11. Protect under all circumstances the party's secrets.

Article 24:

Every FLN Party member has the right to:

1. Elect the leading bodies of the party and be elected as a member;
2. Freely criticize, in an objective and constructive way and within the framework of the regular party organs errors or insufficiencies of any party body or member;
3. Contribute, within the organization to which he belongs, to the formulation of the party's policy and to participate in discussions and votes;
4. Address any report or document to the superior party organizations through regulation channels;
5. Insure his personal defense by himself or with the help of other members if facing charges leveled by organs judging his activities or behavior;
6. Benefit from training facilities and have at his disposal the party's training and information facilities;
7. Submit to the party organizations his candidacy for election to people's assemblies and to the elective organs of socialist enterprises.

Article 25:

Every FLN Party member has the right to resign. However, a resignation can be granted only if substantiated by the person and approved by the organization of which he is a member.

Anyone who resigns must return to his organization all documents in his possession and for a period of 5 years following the resignation must obey the stipulations of paragraph 11 of Article 23.

Title II: Functioning and General Structure

Chapter 1. Functioning Principles

Article 26:

FLN Party functioning will be governed by the principles of democratic centralism and collective leadership.

Article 27:

Democratic centralism shall be based on the exercise of democracy combined with the need for unity of leadership and hierarchical authority.

Article 28:

Democratic centralism implies the following:

1. In principle, election of all agencies and all party officials at all levels;
2. Confrontation of ideas within the organizations on the basis of the principles formulated in the National Charter;
3. Use of criticism and self-criticism as a method for improving the party's work;
4. Responsibility of elected organs for the duration of their mandate;
5. Periodical reports submitted by executive bodies and leaderships to the electorate;
6. The obligation of the minority to accept the decisions of the majority and see to their application;
7. The obligation of the base organizations to implement the decisions of the superior organizations and report on such implementation;
8. Strict respect for hierarchy and for party disciplinary rules;
9. The superior organizations have the obligation to consider the concerns of primary organizations;

10. Free discussion within all party organs and the possibility for primary organizations to submit their considerations on decisions made by superior organizations.

Article 29:

The basic principles governing the work of the party are joint deliberations, majority decisions, and unity of implementation.

Article 30:

Joint leadership does not exclude the individual responsibility for the implementation of assignments.

Article 31:

Within the framework of decisions passed by the organizations, joint leadership is not compatible with the spirit of initiative and creative effort in activities.

Chapter II: Candidacies and Voting Procedure

Article 32:

The election of organizations at all levels shall be through secret vote.

Article 33:

The freedom to be a candidate is guaranteed to all members.

Article 34:

Candidacies must be listed and voting is by raising hands. Should this be impossible, and should the lists include more names than positions to be filled, candidacies shall be submitted through secret vote.

Article 35:

Hand voting shall be used for all discussed questions. Decisions shall be passed by simple majority.

Chapter III: Discipline

Article 36:

The same discipline shall apply to all party members. It shall be freely accepted and shall imply a clear awareness of the member's duties.

Article 37:

Any party member who does not meet the statutory obligations may be subjected to sanctions including expulsion from the party.

Article 38:

Disciplinary procedures, classification of errors and corresponding penalties, and the designation of organs authorized to consider them shall be the subject of special stipulations included in the party's internal regulations.

Article 39:

The stipulations of the internal regulations related to discipline must take the following principles into consideration:

1. Errors must be penalized while merits must be rewarded.
2. The sanctions shall be applied by the organization to which the member belongs.
3. No member may be penalized without being heard in accordance with the stipulations of the party's internal regulations.
4. Suspension decisions are mandatorily submitted to the directly superior organization.
5. Any member subject to an addictive or defaming ill shall be expelled from the party.
6. Any member expelled from the party may submit an appeal within 1 month.
7. Expulsion measures must be mandatorily submitted to the central discipline commission taking into consideration the stipulations of paragraph 5 of the present article.
8. The expulsion of a committee member must be mandatorily submitted to the congress. A suspension decision, nevertheless, may be passed by the Central Committee in a two-thirds majority vote.
9. Should the party withdraw its trust in a member of an elected assembly, within the framework of the application of disciplinary rules stipulated in the internal party regulations, the member may have his mandate withdrawn in accordance with the legal stipulations.

Chapter IV: Organic Party Structure

Article 40:

The present statutes stipulate the party's organic structure.

Article 41:

The party is organized on the levels of the place of work, residential district, village, commune, and wilaya, and on the national level.

Article 42:

The party organs and organizations are the following:

1. On the level of the place of work, residential district, or village:

- The cell assembly;
- The cell bureau.

2. On the commune level:

- The general assembly of the kasma;
- The kasma committee;
- The kasma bureau.

3. On the wilaya level:

- The El-mouhafadha assembly;
- The El-mouhafadha committee;
- The El-mouhafadha bureau.

4. On the national level:

- The congress;
- The Central Committee;
- The Political Bureau.

Article 43:

The Central Committee has the right to adapt the party's structures to special situations.

Title III: Primary Structures and Organs

Chapter I: The Cell

Article 44:

The cell is the primary party organization.

Article 45:

The cell is:

The main center for the spreading of party ideas;

The base on which the entire party structure rests;

The essential instrument for political and ideological action among the masses.

Article 46:

The territorial cell is based on the district or the village. The enterprise cell is based on the place of employment.

Article 47:

The establishment and organization of enterprise cells are based on the specific instructions of the Central Committee.

Article 48:

In no case should party cells at places of work replace the trade union or the socialist management organs. Within the framework of the party's general guidelines, they must help to strengthen labor discipline and insure the coordination among the various management organs.

Article 49:

The cell and its members shall be inspired in their activities by the National Charter, and the party statutes and program. In particular, their activities shall be:

1. To educate the masses in the spirit of the National Charter.
2. To strengthen the ties between the masses and the party by explaining the party program.
3. To insure the regular dissemination of party publications, slogans, and guidelines.

4. To participate in all party sponsored campaigns.
5. To participate in the preservation and increase of public property.
6. To fight deviations and social ills as defined by the National Charter.
7. To contribute to the education of the members by promoting their devotion to the party, loyalty to the socialist ideals, and their ties with the popular masses.
8. To actively participate in the mobilization of the working people within their mass organizations, supporting the objectives of the socialist revolution.
9. To participate in the mobilization of the main forces in the battle for management, production, and productivity.
10. To encourage the admission of new party members.

Article 50:

A cell may consist of 10 to 50 members.

Individual members or a number of members too small to constitute a cell shall be affiliated with the closest cell to their place of residence.

Article 51:

The work of the cell shall be directed by a bureau of three to five members, one of whom shall be the cell secretary.

The cell bureau shall be elected for a one-year term by the cell meeting. Its anticipated renovation may be decided by two-thirds of the cell membership.

Article 52:

The cell bureau shall be responsible to the cell meeting. It shall meet twice monthly.

Article 53:

The cell shall hold ordinary meetings at least once monthly and extraordinary meetings if summoned by the bureau or by decision of the kasma bureau.

Chapter 11: The Kasma

Article 54:

The kasma is a party structure on the commune level. A new kasma may be created by decision of the central party organs.

Article 55:

The general assembly shall be the highest party organization on the kasma level.

The general assembly shall consist of the sum total of kasma members.

Article 56:

The kasma general assembly shall have the following duties:

1. To adopt its agenda.
2. To hear, discuss, and sanction kasma committee reports.
3. To formulate the general lines of its program for action within the framework of the party's general program.
4. To offer its opinion and formulate suggestions on any matter related to a general party action.
5. To discuss and adopt resolutions on the sum total of local problems and on motions and recommendations on all matters related to national life.
6. To take all the necessary measures for the implementation of resolutions passed by a superior organ.
7. To elect the kasma committee.

Article 57:

The kasma general assembly shall meet on a quarterly basis in ordinary session at the request either of the majority of cells within it or the kasma committee, or else by decision of a superior organ.

Article 58:

The kasma committee shall be elected for a four-year term. Nevertheless, its anticipated renovation shall be based on a decision passed by two-thirds of the members of the general assembly or on the request of superior organs.

Article 59:

The kasma committee is the organization in charge of the party's leadership on the kasma level.

Article 60:

The general meeting of the kasma shall elect a kasma committee consisting of 21 to 35 members according to the size of the kasma.

Article 61:

The kasma committee shall meet in ordinary session every month and in extraordinary session on the request of two-thirds of its membership or of the kasma bureau or by decision of the mouhafadha bureau.

Article 62:

The kasma committee shall have the following obligations:

1. To adopt its agenda.
2. To animate, guide, coordinate, and control cell activities.
3. To consider the sum total of political, economic, social, and cultural problems of the commune.
4. To adopt suggestions and recommendations to be submitted to the mouhafadha committee.
5. To adopt all the necessary measures for the implementation of directives and instructions issued by superior organizations.
6. To suggest to the mouhafadha committee any solution it might deem suitable for the resolution of commune or national problems.
7. To elect the kasma bureau and secretary.
8. To energize the communal people's assembly and the elected organs of production and service units through its elected members and in accordance with the procedures stipulated by the central authorities.

Article 63:

The kasma bureau is the executive organ of the kasma committee. It consists of five to nine members elected for a two-year term by the kasma committee. The anticipated extension of its term must be based on a two-third majority decision of the kasma committee members.

Article 64:

The kasma bureau shall guide and coordinate the activities of the kasma committee. It shall meet on a weekly basis.

The kasma secretary shall direct and coordinate the overall activities of the kasma bureau.

Article 65:

The kasma bureau may set up the necessary commissions for the study of problems developing at its level.

Article 66:

Each commission created by the kasma bureau shall be chaired by a bureau member. Such commissions shall consist of kasma committee members. Nevertheless, it may call upon other kasma members or even other citizens to participate as consultants in their field of competence.

Article 67:

The kasma secretary and bureau shall be answerable to the kasma committee..

Article 68:

The kasma secretary shall do full time party work.

By decision of the pertinent central authorities other kasma bureau members may be asked to dedicate themselves entirely to party activities.

Chapter III: El-Mouhafadha

Article 69:

El-mouhafadha is the party structure on the wilaya level.

Article 70:

The general assembly is the highest party organization on the El-mouhafadha level. It consists of the total membership of the El-mouhafadha kasma committees.

Article 71:

The mouhafadha general assembly shall meet in ordinary session on an annual basis. It may meet in extraordinary session by request of the majority of kasma committess, at the request of the mouhafadha committee, or by decision of the central authorities.

Article 72:

The mouhafadha committee must inform the concerned organizations, 2 months before the holding of the general assembly, of the date, the agenda, and the documents needed for the proceedings.

Article 73:

The mouhafadha general assembly shall:

1. Adopt its agenda;
2. Hear, discuss, and sanction federation committee reports;
3. Make all the necessary arrangements for the implementation of Central Committee resolutions;
4. Following discussions, pass resolutions, motions, or recommendations on political, economical and cultural problems.
5. Elect the mouhafadha committee.

Article 74:

The mouhafadha committee is the party's leadership organization on the level of the wilaya in the period between two general assemblies.

Article 75:

The mouhafadha committee shall meet on a quarterly basis. It shall consist of 31 to 61 members elected for a four-year term by the general assembly.

Article 76:

The mouhafadha committee shall be answerable to the general assembly.

Article 77:

The mouhafadha committee shall:

1. Adopt its agenda;
2. Direct the overall activities of the party on the El-mouhafadha level;
3. Take all necessary measures for the implementation of the targets assigned by the mouhafadha general assembly;

4. Take all necessary measures for the implementation of Central Committee resolutions, decisions, instructions, and directives;
5. Control the management of party finances on the El-mouhafadha level;
7. Elect the mouhafadha bureau.

Article 78:

The principal mission of the mouhafadha bureau shall be to take the necessary measures to concretize the party's policy and to execute or see to the execution of Central Committee decisions.

They shall:

1. Educate the masses in the political, ideological, and moral areas, organize and mobilize them in the battle of management, production, and implementation of all development plans and the satisfaction of the overall social needs of the population;
2. Insure the permanent and methodical political, ideological, civic, and cultural training of the masses and actuate the organs in charge of economic, social, cultural, and sports activities for the sake of improving living conditions;
3. Actuate the assemblies elected to see to it that the stipulations of the regulations of their organization and functioning are rigorously applied;
4. Actuate and guide the mass organizations while avoiding substituting itself for them.

Article 79:

The mouhafadha bureau shall be the executive organ of the mouhafadha committee.

It shall be elected for a four-year term.

The mouhafadha committee may engage in the anticipated extension of the term of its bureau by request of two-thirds of its members or the central party authorities.

Article 80:

The mouhafadha bureau shall consist of 5 to 15 members.

Article 81:

The mouhafadha bureau shall meet at least twice monthly under the chairmanship of the mouhafadha secretary.

Article 82:

The mouhafadha secretary shall direct and coordinate the activities of the mouhafadha bureau.

Article 83:

The members of the mouhafadha bureau must deal with party activities on a full-time basis.

Article 84:

The mouhafadha bureau may set up the necessary commissions consisting of the mouhafadha committee members for the study of problems on its level. Each such commission shall be chaired by a bureau member. They may be expanded with the inclusion of other members or, on a consultative basis, qualified citizens.

Chapter IV: Mouhafadha Delegates

Article 85:

The mouhafadha bureau shall delegate one or several of its members to insure the coordination of kasma and mass organization activities on the da'ira level.

Article 86:

The conditions and procedures for the designation of such delegates shall be stipulated by the Central Committee in accordance with the specific situation of each mouhafadha.

Article 87:

The mouhafadha bureau delegate shall actuate, direct, and control the activities of the kasma and the mass organizations, supervise the implementation of party instructions, and help to resolve problems arising on his level.

Article 88:

The delegate shall report on his activities to the mouhafadha bureau with which he will be in constant contact.

Article 89:

The monthly meetings chaired by the mouhafadha bureau delegate shall be attended by the kasma secretaries and the personnel in charge of the mass organizations on the daïra level.

Title IV: The National Organizations

Chapter I: The Congress

Article 90:

The congress shall be the supreme authority of the FLN Party.

Article 91:

As summoned by the secretary general, the congress shall meet in ordinary session once every 5 years and in extraordinary session by request either of two-thirds of the Central Committee members or the secretary general. Should the position of president of the republic be vacant, as defined by the constitution, the congress shall meet automatically.

Article 92:

The convening of the congress, its agenda, the report, and all other documents required for its proceedings must reach the concerned party organizations at least 3 months ahead of time. In the case of an extraordinary congress the period shall be set by the Central Committee.

Article 93:

The congress delegates shall be democratically elected by the members in accordance with Central Committee stipulations. The delegates of the National People's Army shall be designated on the basis of a separate procedure.

Article 94:

The following shall also participate in the congress:

- The Central Committee members;
- Members exercising important functions within the party and the state and the mass organizations, appointed in accordance with Central Committee stipulations.

Article 95:

While in session the congress shall be sovereign:

1. It shall adopt its agenda and internal rules;
2. Hear, discuss, and sanction Central Committee reports;
3. Amend and adopt party statutes;
4. Specify the ideological guidelines of the revolution within the framework of the National Charter;
5. Define the main lines of the country's general policy and adopt the party program;
6. Establish the guidelines for national development plans whose results it shall evaluate;
7. Discuss and adopt resolutions and motions related to problems of national or international interest;
8. Intensify the concepts and guidelines contained in the National Charter and make the necessary adjustments and amendments to them in accordance with the development of the revolution in all areas;
9. Consider institutional problems of the state;
10. Elect the Central Committee for a five-year term;
1. Approve the choice of the party's secretary general and nominate him as candidate for the presidency of the republic.

Chapter II: The Central Committee

Article 96:

The Central Committee shall be the highest instance of the FLM Party between congresses. It shall be answerable to the congress.

Article 97:

The Central Committee shall:

1. Direct the general policy of the country;
2. See to the implementation of the principles defined by the National Charter and the implementation of congress decisions and recommendations;
3. Define the main tasks to be implemented in all areas;
4. Define, on the basis of the guidelines of congress, the main choices for the national development plan and supervise their implementation;

5. Assess in the course of its sessions national activities in all areas;
6. Discuss and sanction the reports submitted by the Political Bureau;
7. Examine all matters related to party life;
8. Discuss and adopt the party budget and control its execution;
9. Control the financial management of the party;
10. Elaborate and adopt internal party regulations.

Article 98:

The Central Committee shall choose a party secretary general. The nomination shall be submitted to the congress for its approval.

Article 99:

The Central Committee shall consist of 120 to 160 full members and 30 to 40 candidate members elected by the congress for a five-year term.

The candidate Central Committee members shall attend Central Committee meetings on a nonvoting basis.

Article 100:

The congress sitting in extraordinary session may elect, on the motion of the secretary general, one or several Central Committee members within the limits stipulated in Article 99 and in accordance with the stipulations of Article 101.

Article 101:

In the case of death, resignation, or suspension of a full Central Committee member, on the motion of the secretary general the Central Committee shall replace him with a candidate member.

Article 102:

In cases of flagrante delicto or a flagrant crime committed by a Central Committee member, the party's secretary general shall be immediately informed. The central discipline commission shall be kept informed of the matter; the organizations with which this member is affiliated, at all levels, shall be kept informed.

Article 103:

By convocation of the secretary general, the Central Committee shall meet in ordinary session no less than once every 6 months and in extraordinary session either by request of two-thirds of the members or of the secretary general.

Article 104:

The Central Committee shall set up from its members special commissions deemed necessary for its work.

Article 105:

As suggested by the secretary general, the Central Committee shall create permanent central structures. Their membership, duties, and operations shall be defined by the Central Committee internal regulations.

Article 106:

The Political Bureau shall be the executive organ of the Central Committee to which it shall answerable.

Its members shall be answerable to the secretary general for the implementation of their assigned tasks.

Article 107:

The assignment of the political bureau shall be the following:

1. See to it that Central Committee decisions are implemented;
2. Supervise overall party activities between Central Committee sessions;
3. Study problems arising in all areas of national and international life and take appropriate measures;
4. Take all necessary measures of a nature to strengthen the party;
5. Exercise party central organizations control.

Article 108:

The Political Bureau shall consist of 7 to 11 members.

Article 109:

The Political Bureau shall meet no less than once monthly.

Chapter III: The Secretary General

Article 110:

The secretary general shall be the party's candidate for the presidency of the republic.

Following his election to the presidency of the republic he shall be the representative of the unity between the party's and the state's political leadership and, as such, shall preside over the joint meetings of party and state organs.

Article 111:

The secretary general shall preside over the meetings of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau.

Article 112:

The secretary general shall organize the permanent structures for current leadership, coordination, and control functions.

Article 113:

The secretary general shall guide and coordinate the proceedings of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee.

Article 114:

The secretary general shall select the members of the Political Bureau among the Central Committee members and submit their names for approval by the Central Committee.

Article 115:

The secretary general shall assign duties to the Political Bureau members.

Article 116:

In cases of death, resignation, or expulsion of a Political Bureau member, the secretary general may replace him with a Central Committee member in accordance with the stipulations of Articles 108 and 114.

Article 117:

On the motion of the secretary general, the Central Committee shall appoint a secretary of the commissariat whose duties shall be defined by the party internal regulations.

Title V: Special Stipulations

Chapter I: The Social Forces of the Revolution

Article 118:

The mass organizations shall participate in the political, economic, social, and cultural life of the nation. They shall be the natural extension of the party and the basis for the recruitment and mobilization of the social forces of the revolution.

Article 119:

The mass organizations shall be guided in their internal operations by their own statutes and regulations which must be consistent with the ideology, orientations, and basic writings of the FLN Party.

Article 120:

The National Liberation Front Party shall play the role of booster, guide, and controller of the mass organizations without taking over their functions or weakening their initiative capabilities.

Only party members may assume responsibilities within the mass organizations.

The Central Committee shall determine the stages for the application of this principle.

Article 121:

Coordination among mass organizations shall be provided by the party organizations.

Article 122:

The National People's Army shall participate in the life of the party and the building of socialism.

Article 123:

Political activities within the National People's Army must take into consideration the requirements of military discipline and command unity.

It shall be assumed by the political commissariat of the National People's Army.

Article 126:

Party activities within the security services must take into consideration their specific areas of action and requirements.

Chapter III: Coordination

Article 127:

The coordination of the activities of party and state bodies in charge of implementing party policy, within the implementation of the stipulations of the National Charter, is an imperative based on the political principle of unity in guiding the country.

Article 128:

The forms of coordination and control at all levels and in the different areas of activity shall be defined by the Central Committee.

Article 129:

The party shall direct, activate, and control the activities of elected assemblies.

Chapter IIII: Party Finances

Article 128:

The party shall be financed through membership dues and other sources.

Article 129:

The financial management of the party shall be consistent with existing regulations.

Article 130:

Conditions governing the payment of dues by party members and their amounts shall be determined by the Central Committee.

Chapter IV: Amendment of Statutes

Article 131:

The congress alone may approve amendments of party statutes.

BRIEFS

'AL-ARISH TV STATION--Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat has decided to set up a new television station in al-'Arish to screen propaganda broadcasts aimed mainly at the Arabs of Israel and the territories. Detective shows will also be carried along with the broadcasts, which will explain to Israeli residents Egypt's stands in the negotiations in the face of the contentions about Begin's hardline policy in the Israeli Government. [Sentence as published] These broadcasts will cover all of Israel. The report about this has aroused concern among the staff of Israel TV's Arabic-language service in Jerusalem. At the meeting in which al-Sadat's decision was reported, senior staffers said that the Arabic service is not prepared to cope with these kinds of broadcasts. The hours for broadcast and the means at the disposal of the Arabic service are very limited and are given little attention by the members of the broadcasting authority's board of directors and executive. The HA'ARETZ correspondent noted that Jordan television buys--with Saudi, Iraqi and Libyan funding--the newest and most prestigious American TV series, in order to attract the greatest possible number of viewers from Israel and the territories. [Text] [TAl10829 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Aug 80 p 1]

CSG: 4805

FOREIGN MINISTRY TO OVERSEE OFFICIAL FOREIGN CONTACTS

Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 8 Jul 80 p 12

/Article: "Government Officials Are Prohibited from Meeting and Talking with Foreign Bodies and Representations without Informing Foreign Ministry"

/Text: In issuing a proclamation, the Office of the President has declared that all ministries and government organizations must state the facts before meeting and talking with embassies located in Tehran or sending bodies of representatives outside the country, so that the necessary guidance may be provided by the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The text of this decree, which has been issued in accordance with the need for coordination between the ministries and government organizations and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is as follows:

Following Proclamation No 2858 dated 5 May 1980, since it has been observed that some government and government-related officials and organizations have, as in the past, without coordinating with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, proceeded to take steps to meet and talk with embassies located in Tehran or foreign representative bodies, or, have engaged in taking similar steps without prior information or subsequent reports during foreign trips, the following matters are pointed out:

1. The responsibility of coordinating and guiding all matters related to international relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and foreign countries is the task of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
2. Government and government-related officials and organizations must be informed of the circumstances of the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, for the coordination and guidance of which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the center, and act in accordance with the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. The background on and conclusions of all measures related to foreign contacts must be assembled and retained in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the light of the abovementioned matters, it is again stressed that the following directives must be the object of serious attention and implementation:

A. Government organizations and officials, after proceeding with any type of meeting or conversation with foreign representatives and bodies, must convey the facts of this to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in order that the necessary facilities and guidance may be provided.

B. Government and government-related officials and organizations must always take the outlines and circumstances of Iran's foreign policy into consideration.

C. After receiving guidance and coordinating with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, government and government-related officials and organizations must submit a report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran describing the measures and negotiations performed directly with foreign officials, personalities and bodies as soon as possible.

D. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran is charged with performing all necessary forms of guidance, cooperation and coordination to create facilities and apply matters and issues to the outlines and circumstances of the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

/Signed/ Seyyed Abol Hasan Bani Sadr, president and chairman of the Revolutionary Council

Islamic Republic of Iran

11887

CSO: 4906

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES REFORM MEASURES

Abolition of Khuzestan Courts

/Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 23 Jun 80 p 3/

/Text/ The public prosecutors' offices and courts in the Province of Khorasan have been dissolved, courts by the name of "public courts" have been formed, and the functions of the office of the Public prosecutor of the province in the capital of the province have been handed over to the office of the district public prosecutor.

In the course of announcing this subject in an interview, Dr Ali Khoshvaqi, the Islamic revolutionary public prosecutor and new general director of the judiciary of Khorasan, said "By approval of the Council of the Islamic Revolution, in order to accelerate people's cases, it has been determined that the judiciary system of Khorasan will be reformed and radically changed by a short-term crash program."

In justifying the dissolution of the province's courts and offices of public prosecutors and replacing them with courts with the title of public courts, and in discussing the manner by which these courts' functions would be carried out, he stated, "The functions of the office of the public prosecutor of the province in the capital of the province will be assigned to the district office of the public prosecutor, and, in accordance with the law, this will be called the office of the general public prosecutor. Some of these public courts will investigate legal matters, some will investigate penal matters, and some others will investigate criminal matters.

"In another area, through the implementation of this law, the Family Protection Court has been dissolved and its duties in the field of investigating such cases of families, as marriage, divorce, and expenses will be assigned to newly-established courts to be called 'Special Civil Courts.' In addition to carrying out those duties, these courts will look into cases of religious endowments, inheritance, custodianship, appointment of guardians, and assignment of trustees in accordance with the criteria of the sacred law of Islam. In this regard, the investigation and verdict will

be issued by the chairman of this court without observing the formalities of adjudication. He will be a legal scholar of full competence or another fit cleric introduced by him, and the appeal will be made in accordance with the views of the public court by the National Supreme Court. In this manner, investigation of cases has been made a one-stage process and this will result in having the process of investigating the investigation into the case accelerated."

The Islamic Republic prosecutor and general director of the judiciary of Khorasan added, "This project will be put into implementation in Khorasan as of 29 June; concomitant with the implementation of it, the arbitration councils will be dissolved and their duties will be assigned to the appropriate courts (the former precinct courts) along with some cases."

He added, "This project is to be carried out in each of the country's provinces which have the necessary preparation and resources."

Regarding the formalities of investigating the files on accused persons in the public courts, Dr Khoshvaqti stated, "Regarding crimes for which the penalty is death or life imprisonment, because of the importance of the matter and the need for greater care, the previous formalities will be carried out as in the past. However, the observance of formalities is not essential in other matters, and after the file has been received from the court, a time for investigation will be determined. Of course, in regard to criminal matters, except for the two abovementioned matters, when the accused person's file is ready for investigation, the court will immediately investigate and issue a verdict. It is necessary to explain that the Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Penal Court has also been dissolved and that the investigation into crimes of all government officials will be carried out in the office of the general public prosecutor in the capital of each province. Of course the governors general and the judges of the judiciary will be exempted from this law and the investigations into their crimes will take place in the judiciary in Tehran." Regarding the method of investigation into the files of accused persons in the Islamic revolutionary courts Dr Khoshvaqti stated, "Since they were first formed, the Mashhad Islamic revolutionary court and public prosecutor's office have been active in an effective manner in accordance with the provisions approved by the Revolutionary Council and lately, with the election of Hoffatoleslan Ferdowsi to representation in the Islamic Consultative Council, the work of the revolutionary courts has been suspended for a short period. Of course, the facts have been presented to the emam and he has agreed that Mr Ferdowsi, in addition to his position of representative in parliament, will travel to Mashhad 2 days a week at the end of the week and will investigate the files which have been prepared by the office of the Islamic revolutionary public prosecutor and conclude with the issuance of a verdict. Starting last week, that has gone into effect in this manner."

In referring to the fact that the revolutionary judiciary arrangements of Mashhad had gone into effect, Dr Khoshvaqti pointed out, "Starting April 1979, when the revolutionary court began functioning in Mashhad, in light of the 3-month hiatus which occurred in the court's activity because of the absence of an Islamic law judge, the revolutionary court and public prosecutor's office investigated 2,185 files and issued the necessary verdicts regarding 6,540 accused persons in spite of the shortage of judiciary and administrative staff. This preparedness is above and beyond the files which were subjected to investigation in the Anti-Profiteering and Corruption Staff by the office of the chief of the court."

The revolutionary public prosecutor of Khorasan said, regarding the emam's amnesty of mid-Sha'ban, "The mid-Sha'ban amnesty will concern people who are definitely found guilty of narcotics, from whom the volume of narcotics discovered is within particular limits, and who possess the necessary conditions for the amnesty. The file of persons whose guilt has been definitively proved will be sent to the capital for final investigation on 23 June."

Regulations for Foreign Study

/Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 7 Jul 80 p 3/

/Text/ The project to merge the universities, higher institutes and national teaching organizations, which total 53, is being investigated.

In an exclusive interview yesterday with KEYMAN NEWS SERVICE, discussing this item of news regarding the admission of volunteers to the universities, Dr Ja'fari, undersecretary of education of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education, stressed, "In order to solve all the problems of education, it is necessary to wait for the projects and plans of the Revolutionary Cultural Council. Until the results of the investigations of the Revolutionary Cultural Council are announced, no decisions will be made regarding the universities. "Regarding the period of the Revolutionary Cultural Council's work, Dr Ja'fari said, "One cannot predict an exact time, and the Revolutionary Cultural Council will continue its work until a radical solution to the problems of the universities and the educational institutions is found."

Regarding the nature of the Revolutionary Cultural Council's role, Dr Ja'fari said "The cultural revolution is actually a kind of revolution within a revolution which is following its own course to put an end to all the existing confusion." He added, "The cultural revolution started in order to change cultural problems, including the system of the nation's education."

Regarding the state of university student dormitories, Dr Ja'fari said "University students who have no academic activities must naturally leave their dormitories." Dr Ja'fari explained that students who are engaged in

hospital studies and studies in the desert or are in the course of completing their academic units will benefit from the dormitories until the conclusion of their studies.

Dr Ja'fari said, "All the Science Ministry's educational plans and programs have been given to the Revolutionary Cultural Council for further investigation and the adoption of decisions of one sort or another."

Regarding the greater use of the specializations and information of university professors until the universities are reopened, Dr Ja'fari said "It should be taken for granted that the Revolutionary Cultural Council members will adopt the necessary decisions in this matter."

Regarding the manner of cooperation between the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education and the Revolutionary Cultural Council, Dr Ja'fari stated, "The most important subject of cooperation with the Revolutionary Cultural Council will be to use existing programs and experiences in this ministry."

In response to the question that it was being said that people who were active in the holy war of reconstruction would enter the universities, Dr Ja'fari said:

"That will not occur in this manner. However, there is a possibility that one of the rules for the general admissions examination in the future plan will be activity in the holy war of reconstruction."

In the conclusion of this interview, Dr Ja'fari, responding to the question on the decisions he had made in this regard, since a number of people intend to travel outside the country to continue their studies, stated "The decision has been made that high school students cannot make use of government scholarships but that under certain conditions university students will be able to make use of scholarships placed at our disposal from abroad." Dr Ja'fari added, "If they intend to continue studies outside the country, in the event they intend to travel abroad at their own personal expense, they can enter into correspondence with some countries to continue studies in branches which have been determined, in case they are accepted, and go for written examinations."

At the end of this conversation, responding to the question that a number of people intend to travel outside the country to continue their studies, Dr Ja'fari stated, in this regard, "People who intend to go abroad at their own expense to continue studying, after presenting an accredited acceptance in fields required by the country from countries with whose governments we have normal diplomatic relations, will take part in a conversation whose time will be determined in order to evaluate language knowledge, the purpose of traveling abroad, and their awareness.

"This oral examination will differ qualitatively from the former university student travel examination which has now been eliminated. It is aimed

more at helping make a proper decision on volunteers in order to ascertain what they are doing."

Regarding government scholarships, whose volume has now been reduced in comparison with the past, he said "We are intending to place the government scholarships, which for the most part are at our disposal from European and Asian countries like France and India, mostly in fields which are not of very great use to us, at the disposal of students who meet the conditions, and high school students will not have the right to make use of them. Of course, the conditions of the scholarships granted by foreign governments and international organizations have various conditions and will be at the disposal of professors, workers or students possessing the conditions for them, in accordance with these conditions, and these will be presented to the public at the proper time."

Rural Health Plan

Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 30 Jun 80 p 10

/Text/ According to the plan which has been set forth in the Ministry of Health, all general directors and assistant general directors in the health section of the Ministry of Health, accompanied and supervised by the undersecretary of health of the ministry, will go into the rural areas of Tehran Province 2 days a week starting today and will take measures in the field in eliminating the health and treatment problems and circumstances of the people. On this subject, Dr Mohammad Reza Mo'tamedi, undersecretary of health, conveyed this item of news to PARIS NEWS AGENCY: "The bureau of the office of the undersecretary of health has for some time been thinking of creating a transformation and revolution throughout the ministry in order that it will thereby be able to keep abreast of, and coordinate itself with, the country's revolutionary transformations. Of course, it is plain and obvious that health services must be expanded throughout the country's rural areas and that our beloved rural inhabitants should be able to benefit from a minimum of public health surveillance so that they will not be compelled to leave their rural areas and go to the city for the most minor public health or treatment needs. Although for some years vaccination, campaigns against malaria and to some extent also improvement of the environmental health technicians of the Ministry of Health, this does not meet the constantly increasing requirements of the rural areas or the matter of combating contagious diseases and expanding the improvement of the rural environment; the implementation of such an important matter requires implementation of a crusading project. Therefore, in view of the importance the subject holds, the decision has been made for us to start this holy war through the ministry, at the level of the undersecretary and the general directors, and for us to expand all the public health ranks of the Health Ministry. In accordance with this project, starting tomorrow, 30 June 1980, all directors general and assistant directors general of the health bureau of the Ministry of Health, accompanied by and under the supervision of the undersecretary of health, will go to the rural areas of Tehran

Province 2 days a week and will take measures from close at hand to alleviate the public health and treatment problems and difficulties of the people. In this program, the decision has been taken, with the cooperation of Tehran University, to use the resources of the serology and immunofluorescence laboratory (a special laboratory technique for identifying diseases) of this university and to conduct the necessary investigation and study regarding venereal diseases, (brucellosis), malt fever, typhoid, the (altur) disease and malaria. This measure will be a very large, effective step in controlling diseases and as a result in preventing and treating these diseases on time. The rural areas which will be covered by the implementation of this program in the first week are 15 villages belonging to the County of Pazuki of the District of Varamin; gradually all the villages in the jurisdiction of Tehran Province will be examined and visited. In addition to disease control, vaccination against diseases and environmental improvement, measures will also be taken in this program to pipe water into that group of villages which are lacking sanitary water. A special identity card has been drawn up for every village in which all details related to the village will be noted down. The Ministry of Health hopes that when the other problems of the village are reflected in agricultural, road, economic, electric, commercial and other affairs in the office of the governor of the Province of Tehran, the relevant officials will coordinate and take steps with us in alleviating these problems." In the conclusion of his conversation with PARS NEWS AGENCY, the undersecretary of health expressed the hope that he would be able gradually to carry out this plan in all the provinces of the country and thus be the first government agency to conform completely to the revolutionary conditions of the country, thereby providing grounds for the peace of mind of the nation and the eman of the nation.

11887

CSO: 4906

ADMINISTRATIVE APPARATUS TO BE OVERHAULED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 2 Jul 80 p 12

/Article: "Important Revolutionary Council Decisions on Changing the Nation's Administrative System"/

/Text/ Yesterday evening's Revolutionary Council session was held at the home of Dr Habibi.

At the conclusion of yesterday evening's Revolutionary Council session, Sadeq Qatbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs, stated, with regard to the appointment of the prime minister:

"The prime minister has not yet been appointed and further discussion regarding him will take place on Thursday or Sunday. The overall discussion and the criteria and rules in this regard have been made and are continuing."

Concerning the rules being observed, he declared "The rules are those which are stated in the charter, that is, he must be committed to Islam and the Islamic revolution, observe the practices of Islam and be innocent of abhorred things."

Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, the supervisor of the Ministry of the Interior, in regard to the reason for prohibiting the holding of parades and meetings, also told newsmen at the conclusion of yesterday evening's session:

"We have seen that groups have gotten into many fights with one another and then have asked the government to stand up to people and hit one person or another. All right, this issue is not now in the common interest, and therefore the ground is also being prepared for the fighting, God knows by what groups. Our view is that until the parliament determines the duties of the groups, from the standpoint of their functions and attributes, that will be prohibited in this brief period until parliament determines the situation."

Regarding towns where the elections have been completed, Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, the supervisor of the Ministry of the Interior, said, "Kordestan

and Kermanshah are not yet prepared and we have also declared that Malayer and Saveh will be ready before the month of Ramadan. The towns whose representatives' accreditation documents have been rejected by parliament will have repeat elections. Finally, nothing has been announced to us yet by parliament."

He added, "If the accreditations of former representatives have been rejected because they are not adequate they will not be able to take part in the elections, but, if that should be because of election violations, nothing will prevent their further participation in the elections."

Dr Hasan Habibi, the Revolutionary Council spokesman, told newsmen, with respect to the issues presented at the meeting yesterday evening:

"As you know, last Tuesday's meetings were so that members of the Revolutionary Council could be with one another for a longer period so that they could present matters in a more open and unencumbered fashion, with a little bit of time. The issues raised in these sessions are mostly general overall ones regarding the administration of the country, problems which exist, and solutions which must be adopted. Today, to a large extent, the talk concerned the views the imam holds regarding the country's administrative system and essentially the method of administering the country, and the fact that the departments must really be reformed in any case."

He added, "The purges will take two forms. One is a purge in accordance with the overall principles which are related to the Purification Law and the other is the method of administrative thinking, which must be reformed. In principle, two paths can exist. One is for us to make a modest change in the system which existed in the past and the other is for us to see into the roots and basis of the matters and solutions the revolution requires, find them and put them into implementation, and, if that leads to the fact that we must change many laws, or all of them, for us to do so. It is to be taken for granted that society cannot be without rules, but the obstructive regulations which existed in another system and regime cannot dominate now and must be changed."

In regard to the rules of the previous regime, Dr Habibi then stated, "The previous regulations were set out in order for example that people would not exploit or commit aggression, but exploitation existed, because it took place outside the regulations, although the principle of the rules was to avoid exploitation. During this era, exploitation cannot take place over one's head and the people in charge of affairs are not exploiters. However, if they want to act in accordance with these same regulations, since these regulations have basically been set out to prevent and as far as possible prevent exploitation, therefore, since there have been many loopholes, if these loopholes for revolutionary activities are to exist, people's hands and feet will basically be tied and they will not be able to do anything. Therefore it is necessary that basic thought /be given/ to the fact that a review should be made of these relationships, rules and regulations

in order to facilitate matters and solutions, and very great reliance /has been placed/ on people in charge of matters, whom the revolution has chosen and into whom it has given powers. Therefore the ministers must really have the power to act and the moral, social and human environment of the departments must be changed, and, if this change is not made, it really will not be possible to function. Therefore one may conclude that the laws must all be changed."

Regarding the time required for changing the laws, he said "Time for that has not been taken into consideration. Some mechanical matters will be possible in a few days, such as the removal of weapons."

In regard to the newspapers JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI and ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, Dr Hasan Habibi stated, "As you know, according to the decisions which were made, which were to have been announced, for me to state how they will be announced, the decision was made that regarding the newspapers belonging to individuals who are members of the Revolutionary Council, since the people view the writings in the newspapers JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI and ENQELAB-E ESLAMI in particular through the eyes of the leaders of the Islamic Republican Party, and since Mr Bani Sadr is the founder of the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, although, in the recent and distant past, these two newspapers acted in a manner whereby some of their affairs did not involve the gentlemen but society acted as if they did, for this reason the decision was made regarding these two newspapers that the effort should be made to avoid writing things related to members of the Revolutionary Council which cause a sort of misinterpretation and, if a violation is observed, that would be subject to discussion and investigation in the Revolutionary Council sessions and so to speak a kind of investigation would be made."

He added, "Another important point is that according to last week's decisions, aside from the charter and unity decisions and the written materials which were organized and presented to the imam in this sphere, another decision was made. One was related to the newspapers. Another point was that all members of the Revolutionary Council--is that regarding this matter, on whose overall, basic points they had no fundamental conflicts of views and on whose details they also reached an understanding on the type of dispute, not all the disputes were resolved but they reached mutual understanding on the overall points; this understanding was mostly in terms of the fact that first of all we must bring the nation forward with a unity of statement and the people must know that no fundamental conflict of views exists but that there is a unity of statement. As the imam wishes, regarding the basic issues concerned with the nation's administration, either views are united or they should become united through discussion and negotiation, and it is this matter for which we need a peaceful environment at the present time and we must return tranquility to the country and return the environment to the moral climate which existed at the start of the revolution. If this environment is provided once again, many matters connected to human, social and administrative matters can be resolved. These issues will be presented in an interview in the presence of the mass media

and the ambiguities which exist in the minds of the people concerning relationships among members of the Revolutionary Council will be eliminated. If no problem arises, we are as of now inviting all radio, television and newspaper correspondents; we will be able to have this conference at the end of Thursday's session. It will probably be from 2130 hours and after in the Office of the Prime Minister, on condition that the session not last long and all members are also present."

11887

CSO: 4906

GOVERNMENT SELLS PAHLAVI 'LUXURY OBJECTS'

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Iranian foreign minister, has begun studies and investigations towards the transformation of this ministry's foreign policy. Following the publication of Imam Khomeyni's commands concerning the vestiges and symbols of the Idol in the ministries and government organizations, and furthermore the purging of inefficient and negligent elements, the chiefs of more than 40 Iranian missions in various countries have been subjected to change.

Last night Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Iranian foreign minister, in a special conversation with KEYHAN news agency, while announcing this matter emphasized that following the imam's command more than 70 percent of the Idol's vestiges had been eliminated some time ago, and that the remainder were destroyed after the imam's declarations. Carrying out the imam's instructions, chiefs of more than 40 Iranian missions in various countries have been changed, and noticeable improvement has been achieved.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh then added: In the wake of the idolatry in the foreign ministry, the sale of luxury buildings and objects naturally required legislation to be approved by the Revolutionary Council. In this connection a bill was composed and approximately four months ago was presented to the Revolutionary Council. It has also passed through the council's relevant committee, but it has not yet been announced to the foreign ministry.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh added that as soon as this law is promulgated, a committee composed of representatives from the ministries of foreign affairs, finance and housing and city-construction will be dispatched to all missions in order to arrange the sale of unnecessary buildings and historical objects and the purchase of necessary buildings and objects.

Qotbzadeh then added: It can be estimated that the price of these objects when bought or sold will amount to 500 to 700 million dollars. Sadeq Qotbzadeh then announced that in order to examine and reform the ministerial affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran throughout the world, delegations are ready to be dispatched to various points of the globe. He said: These delegations will study the problems of the embassies from up close. Concerning the date of the dispatch of the delegations, he said: The delegations will begin their journeys to different points of the world next week.

Qotbzadeh then emphasized that the delegations must accomplish their examinations impartially and honestly. Unfortunately it has been observed that some of the investigations have been based on private motives or at least incompetency.

In another portion of his speech, Sadeq Qotbzadeh responded to our correspondent who asked: In the foreign press the economic situation of Iran has been described as undesirable; what is your view? Qotbzadeh said: The Iranian economy is in a disorganized condition, but we are still capable of resistance. This is on the condition that these social conflicts and disputes, special expenditures and grudge-bearing be eliminated, and that complete union and concord be created in order to confront the country's problems. If this does not occur, conditions will not be so propitious.

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CSO: 4906

MUSLIM AWAKENING IN TURKMENISTAN REPORTEDLY WORRIES SOVIETS

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 21 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Paris--JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI correspondent: A French correspondent in Moscow reports that the rise of Islamic feelings in the state of Turkmenistan has greatly disturbed high Soviet officials.

The newspaper JAROE-YE TURKMENISTAN, an organ of the Turkmenistan Communist Party, writes in its Thursday edition that the intensity of religious sentiment in Turkmenistan SSR, situated to the north of Iran, has made Communist officials anxious.

In a conference recently, Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party, expressed his regret that the number of Moslems preserving their faith in his republic is very great. He called believing Moslems charlatans and added that Moslem charlatans are trying to intensify religious fanaticism in the country. Gapurov portrayed the Moslems of Turkmenistan in the same fashion that the communist groups in Iranian Kordestan address the Moslem laborers and workers there.

Gapurov added that the danger of Soviet Moslems is greater because at the present moment our ideological opponents are playing with Islamic cards.

The leader of the Turkmenistan Communist Party confirmed the effect that Gorgan radio and Mashhad television (two Iranian cities that are less than 100 kilometers from the Soviet border) have on the people.

It is necessary to mention that Moslems in the USSR live under severe social restrictions, and in no way have the right to express their opinion. Prayer before the age of 60 in the USSR is strictly forbidden. Anyone who undertakes to pray before he is 60 years old will be arrested and severely punished. In addition, low manual labor is given to the Moslems.

Participation in political and cultural affairs is generally prohibited. From the economic standpoint they are among the poorest and most deprived strata on the Soviet nation. This is because most of the wealth has been divided among the white-skinned Russian racial minority.

In order to prevent the growth of dissatisfaction the Soviet government on the one hand has made ignorance rule over the states in which Moslems reside, and on the other has propagated prostitution in these states. In the houses of prostitution they have created, mostly tall, blond, fair-skinned Russians are used.

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CSO: 4906

TEHRAN RADIO REPORTS ON 'ID SPEECHES IN TEHRAN

CFI21625 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Our country celebrated 'Id al-Fitr today. The sighting of the new moon of the month of Shawwal was confirmed last night.

In Tehran large crowds converged at dawn today from various parts of the capital upon Tehran University in a revolutionary and optimistic spirit that expressed their happiness in participating in the 'Id al-Fitr prayers. The 'Id prayers were attended by representatives of world liberation movements, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and government officials.

After the prayers Hujjat ol-Islam 'Ali Khamene'i delivered a speech on the 'Id. Referring to the enemy's conspiracies, the Tehran Friday Imam, Khamene'i, said: The enemy is trying to strike at us in every step we take. When the referendum for the system of the Islamic Republic was held, our enemies created the Torkoman Desert incidents. They also provoked the Kerdestan incidents on Jerusalem Day. Today, we have taken the greatest step a revolutionary society can take--the appointment of a prime minister, a prime minister who enjoys the support of three parties. The elected president selected him. The Islamic Consultative Council has given him its vote of confidence. More important, he enjoys the support of the nation's imam.

In another part of his first speech Khamene'i said: Contrary to rumors, the prime minister is not a member of the Islamic Republican Party, we did not set out to elect individuals affiliated with this or that party or group.

In his second sermon the Tehran Friday Imam said: The issue that has emerged before our people since the last 'Id al-Fitr is the decisive confrontation with the United States. During the last 'Id there was no friendship between us and the United States. However, this year the matter is even more serious. If there were any civility toward the United States on the part of government officials before, this civility has been eliminated this year. If this were not the situation with the United States, our revolution would deviate from its course.

Today, we are standing firmly in the international arena despite all the pressure exerted by the United States: allies against us. We have succeeded

in creating a trend that is hostile to the United States in all parts of the region. We shall continue along this path despite all difficulties.

Following the prayers and the two sermons by the Tehran Friday Imam, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i delivered a short speech in which he said: I extend to you my sincerest congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr. I feel a greater responsibility in the face of this torrent of amicable sentiments. The task of forming the government has not been entrusted to one group or quarter; all of the Muslim revolutionary Iranian people are forming the government. This is because the world's eyes are set on this government.

Elsewhere in his speech Raja'i said: We must know that our victory after today will be Islam's final victory. Therefore, we must (words indistinct) and propose it to this government.

Referring to the philosophy of zakat (Islamic tax), the prime minister said: the zakat is not confined only to 'Id al-Fitr. Islam and the Islamic revolution cannot bear certain sights, such as the presence of the arrogant in the face of the oppressed. There must not be in this country a group that lives in palaces and a group that lives in (?huts).

CSO: 4902

TEHRAN RADIO REPORTS ON JERUSALEM DAY MARCHES IN BEIRUT

GFD91610 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Our correspondent in Beirut reports that Lebanon observed Jerusalem Day yesterday. Marches were held throughout Lebanon in support of the Palestinian people and denouncing Israel and the United States.

Thousands of Iranian residents in Lebanon participated in a demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. The demonstrators also carried banners calling for strikes against French interests if France does not release members of the group that attempted to assassinate Shapur Bakhtiar, the last prime minister during the now defunct Pahlavi regime, last month.

Before they arrived outside the U.S. Embassy, the demonstrators walked through the streets of west Beirut denouncing the Zionist entity's decision to declare Jerusalem Israel's eternal capital and calling on the world's Muslims to liberate Jerusalem from the murderers.

The secretary general of the movement in Lebanon supporting the Iranian revolution announced that preparations are being made to strike at the interests and embassies of countries that recognize this measure and transfer their embassies to occupied Jerusalem.

CSO: 4902

POWER MINISTRY GIVES JOBS TO STUDENTS

Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 10 Jul 80 p 12

[Text] Based on yesterday's decisions of the Staff of the Council of the Cultural Revolution, approximately ten-thousand university personnel will be employed in the Ministry of Power until the universities reopen. According to reports, the combining and dissolution of some higher educational centers will be gradually announced during the coming weeks.

Staff members of the Cultural Revolution met last night. At the session's end. Jalaleddin Farsi, a staff member, announced this news in a conversation with BAMDAD, and added: Today's (yesterday's) session was convened with the minister of power and several university professors present. During this session methods of employing university personnel in the power ministry during the university vacation were studied. Concerning how many persons will be employed in the power ministry, Jalaleddin Farsi, said: Fewer than ten-thousand persons will be employed in the power ministry. During next week's sessions a detailed and comprehensive plan of the work situation will be examined. He added: This number will include professors, students and office workers.

Concerning other discussions of the staff members' session, Jalaleddin Farsi said: There was also discussion concerning the combining and dissolution of some universities and institutions of higher education, but a definite decision was not made. He confirmed that more than 43 institutions of higher education in Tehran will be combined into one large university. There are other higher educational institutions in other provinces which also will be combined. Jalaleddin Farsi was not prepared to name institutions which are to be combined or dissolved. He said: During the coming weeks definite decisions will be made in these areas, and the results will be announced by Dr Habibi.

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CSO: 4906

AHVAZ CITIZENS SUPPORT PALESTINIAN CAUSE

CFO91758 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] On the occasion of the second anniversary of the historic call by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution, for an international day for Jerusalem, the citizens of Ahvaz City participated in one of the largest demonstrations last night in response to the call by their imam. They marched in close ranks side by side with leading scholars, soldiers, gendarmes, police, revolution guards and other revolutionary groups. They carried pictures of Imam Khomeyni and various banners saluting the Palestinian people and praising their just struggle to liberate their land from the Zionists.

The marchers also shouted slogans denouncing U.S. imperialists, Zionism and the inhuman actions of the American police against Muslim students in the United States. After walking through the streets of Ahvaz, the marchers gathered in Salman Farisi Street. At that time the Arab tribes began chanting slogans declaring their support and loyalty for imam khomeyni and the Islamic revolution and denouncing the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and the atheist crusader Ba'thist regime in Iraq.

Following a speech by the Ahvaz Friday Imam, Hojjat-ol Islam Taheri, the PLO representative in Ahvaz delivered his speech in which he noted the importance of this great day and thanked the heroic and Islamic Iranian people for their participation in the celebration of the International Jerusalem Day. He then linked the Islamic revolution in Iran with the Palestinian revolution and expressed the hope that--with the efforts of the heroic brothers and sisters in Iran, and under Imam Khomeyni's leadership--Jerusalem will be liberated from Zionism and prayers will be performed in it.

CSO: 4902

IRAN

SARTRE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE SECRET DIPLOMATIC INFLUENCE

Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 28 Jun 80 p 12

[Text] Professor Dizhe, head of the Bertrand Russell Court and a member of the governing board of the International Conference to Investigate U.S. Intervention in Iran, said: The Jean Paul Sartre Investigatory Committee will investigate the issue of secret diplomatic influence in Iran and Afghanistan.

Dr Dizhe announced this in a conversation with BAMDAD. He also placed an announcement signed by Rudolph Reizman concerning the formation of this committee in the hands of BAMDAD.

This announcement states: The Jean Paul Sartre Investigatory Committee has put the issue of secret diplomatic influence in Iran and Afghanistan on its agenda.

The Jean Paul Sartre Committee investigating influence and secret diplomacy has been formed at the initiative of all Sartre's friends from various nations in order to demonstrate our respect for his tireless struggle on behalf of the world's deprived people.

The committee has decided to place the history of Iran and Afghanistan as domains of influence from the end of the eighteenth century until the present on its agenda. So far plentiful evidence and documents have been gathered for this purpose, and will soon be published. The complete composition of the committee and its agenda will also soon be announced. Professor Waldimir Dizhe will write to the French government requesting permission to hold its first sessions in Paris. The results of the efforts of Professor Dizhe, head of the Bertrand Russell Court, in defense of the rights on the Iranian Islamic revolution to preserve the rule of human dignity and to struggle for liberation from every sort of foreign pressure and interference will also be published. Papers that Jean Paul Sartre, Mrs Edith Russell, Noam Chomsky and Vladimir Dizhe have written against secret agreements in the area of global influence will also be attached to this to-be-published report.

9597

CSO: 4906

BRIEFS

TWO 'IRAQI SPIES' EXECUTED--Two Iraqi spies were executed by a firing squad at dawn today. One was a sergeant and the other a peasant from (Khosrai). They were spying for the puppet Iraqi regime. [Text] [GF091530 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Aug 80]

IRAQI GOVERNMENT GRANTED AIRMEN ASYLUM--Citing the Iraqi News Agency, UPI has reported that the Iraqi Government today granted political asylum to four Iranian air force personnel who fled to Iraq earlier this month. UPI says the four Iranians fled to Iraq in a military transport plane on 5 August. However, INA has not disclosed the names or ranks of the four Iranians. [Text] [GF111520 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Aug 80]

JEWS, ARMENIANS CONGRATULATE KHOMEYNI--Imam Khomeyni, leader of the nation and the Islamic revolution, has received congratulatory messages on 'Id al-Fitr from Iranian Jewish clergymen and the Armenian Patriarch of Iran. In their messages, the Iranian Jewish and Armenian communities wish the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran a long life. They also hope for the continued triumph of the Islamic revolution. [Text] [Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Aug 80]

BOOYTRAPPED CARS FROM IRAQ--Reliable reports indicate that Ba'thist agents are transferring stolen cars with Iranian license plates from Iran to At-Ta'mim-Kirkuk governorate and Mosul. The criminal Ba'thists then prepare hiding places in these cars where they place quantities of TNT. So far, 20 cars have been transferred to Mosul and Kirkuk. It appears that two of these cars have been returned to Iran and have not been traced. We warn all persons concerned to desist from this dirty and criminal plan. [words indistinct] they ask Kurds and refugees whom the Ba'thist government did not allow to return to Iran to transfer these cars to Iran. These (?Kurds) can obtain permission to return to Iran provided that they transfer these cars to places designated by the Iraqis. [Sentence indistinct]. The criminal Ba'thists now want to turn Iran into an arena for their traitorous crimes. [Text] [GF111913 Abadan Nioc Radio in Arabic 1820 GMT 11 Aug 80]

MAJORITY OF ISRAELIS OPPOSED TO 'TERROR-AGAINST-TERROR'

TA121141 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Aug 80 p 3

[Pori Public Opinion Poll: "67.4 Percent Opposed to Terror-Against-Terror by Non-State Elements, 23.9 Percent Support It"]

[Excerpts] Two thirds of the Israeli public are opposed to the system of terror-against-terror by unofficial Jewish organizations; whereas a quarter of the public supports this method. This was revealed in a nationwide public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute at HA'ARETZ's request.

The poll included the question: "Are you for or against Jewish terrorism carried out by unofficial Jewish organizations in retaliation for hostile acts perpetrated by the Arabs in the territories?" Some 67.4 percent supported this method; whereas 23.9 percent objected to it. Another 2.1 percent were ready to advocate terror-against-terror under certain circumstances: only if the real perpetrators are attacked, only if this were the only method to annihilate Arab terror and depending on world reaction. The remaining 6.6 percent had not formed an opinion on the subject.

The poll was conducted among a representative sample of 1,200 men and women who were interviewed in full privacy and individually in their homes throughout the country.

CSO: 4805

DECLINE IN QUARTERLY TRADE DEFICIT; INCREASE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES

Trade Deficit Report

TA110835 Jerusalem POST in English 11 Aug 80 p 7

[Report by Financial Reporter: "Quarterly Trade Deficit Declines to \$885 million"]

[Text] Israel's trade deficit in the first quarter of the year was \$885 million, compared with \$920 million in the first quarter of 1979. By comparison with the last quarter of 1979, the trade deficit decreased by 6 percent.

Data released yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics show that while the trade deficit fell, so did the unilateral transfers that finance it: the unilateral transfers amounted to \$596 million--17 percent less than in the first three months of 1979.

At the same time, foreign debt rose by \$317 million--a much smaller increase than a year ago, when it was \$608 million for the first quarter, or by comparison with the last quarter of 1979, when foreign borrowing increased by \$1.43 billion.

Total imports of goods and services in January-March amounted to \$3.28 billion as against \$2.74 billion in the same period last year, and \$3.31 billion in the last quarter of 1979. Non-defense imports rose by 20 percent between the first quarter of 1979 and January-March 1980. Some 40 percent of the import of services were interest payments on the foreign debt. These payments came to \$455 million for the three months under survey.

The increase in exports was considerably higher than in imports: exports of goods were 34 percent bigger than in the first quarter of 1979, and exports of services also went up 32 percent. The increase was distributed over all components of the export of services. Exports covered 73 percent of imports, compared with 66 percent last year.

Foreign Currency Reserves

TA110838 Jerusalem POST in English 11 Aug 80 p 7

[Report by Financial Reporter: "Foreign Currency Reserves Near \$3 Billion"]

[Text] Israel's foreign currency reserves at the end of July amounted to \$2.95 billion--\$13 million more than a month before. In the past 12 months the reserves have increased by \$297 million.

The increase in the foreign currency reserves since the beginning of 1979 has been slow, the balance having risen from \$2.4 billion in December. Between the beginning of 1978 and the end of that year, in contrast, the foreign currency reserves rose from \$1.37 billion to \$2.24 billion.

CS0: 4820

REPORT ON SETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES IN SAMARIA

TA131000 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] A plan to hand over several army camps in Samaria to local settlers, which was formulated over the last few months, has been frozen for the moment. The settlers expect the territories of several more settlements to be increased within the next few days by the committee headed by Minister Ari'el Sharon, which is examining the issue. The committee recently increased the territory of several settlements in the West Bank.

Over the last few months the ministry of construction and housing bodies responsible for settlement have been making an increased effort in everything involving permanent construction, primarily in the settlements in Samaria.

--In the settlement of Qaddumim (near Qaddum village) a new permanent neighborhood is now being constructed on an area of 100 dunams, which the committee headed by Minister Sharon recently added to the settlement.

--A new permanent neighborhood is now being constructed in Shave-Shomron settlement.

--In the settlement of Elon More, on Mt Kabir, the procurement of grounds for the purpose of an industrial construction there is now being completed. Recently 400 dunams of private land was expropriated from local Arab inhabitants near the settlement (from the village of Dayr al-Hatab) for the purpose of laying a bypass road to the settlement. This week the preparation of the new road was begun.

--The Shilo settlement is beginning to get organized to construct permanent houses, using the "build your own home" system.

The first religious council in Samaria will shortly be established, and Ben Katzover from Elon More is due to head it.

It has been learned that because of the unwillingness of Kibbutz Hame'uhad Kibbutzim, to the north of the Dead Sea, to be included in one regional council (called Megilot) with other settlements in the area (Ma'ale Ha'edumim A, Ma'ale Ha'edumim B and Mizpe Yeriho), the ministry of the interior is inclined toward establishing two regional councils instead of one: one for the Kibbutzim and one for the settlements.

BRIEFS

NEW NEGEV LAND ADMINISTRATION--The government has set up an executive administration for the implementation of the Negev land acquisition law. The new body will be headed by the Water Commissioner, Me'ir Ban-me'ir. The new administration will be responsible for the evacuation and re-settlement of the Bedouin who will be affected by the law, particularly in the area of the new airfield at Tel Malhata. The administration will have a budget of 2.7 million Israel shekels to set up a team to negotiate with the Bedouin, and for organization, planning, land assessments, and legal counsel. [Text] [TA050706 Jerusalem POST in English 5 Aug 80 p 2]

JEWISH SETTLERS EVACUATE SETTLEMENT--The members of Elqana B have recently withdrawn from the hill they occupied about 2 months ago. The high court of justice only allowed them to fence off the area and plant trees. A visit to the rocky hill yesterday revealed that the settlers did not use the permit given them by the court and merely left the site. The fate of the land in Elqana B was discussed by a Nabulus Civilian Court for a few years because their owners regretted having sold it to the Jews. [Text] [TA121150 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Aug 80 p 16]

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